The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4393. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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LANCASTER, Ohio, July 21, 1865.

C. B. Richardson, Esq., No. 540 Broadway, New-York:

SIR: Col. S. M. Bowman, an acquaintance of mine since 1853, and more recently in the service of the United States, has had access to my order and letter books, embracing copies of all orders made and letters written by me since the Winter of 1863-3, with a view to publish a Memoir of my Life and Services, and no other person has had such an opportunity to read my secret thoughts and acts. I believe him to be in possession of all authentic facts that can interest the general reader. I am, &c.,

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PREFATORY LETTER FROM THE AUTHOR

fully explain the character and scope of the work:

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: It is with peculiar pleasure that I have undertaken to write the military biography of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, because, having known him from boyhood, I have watched the successive steps and symmetrical development of his character, and find in his complete and rounded life not a single point which will require me to trim my pen for the purposes of championship, extenuation or palliation. We were cadets together, and I now see how the cadet of 1840 exhibited qualities which only needed fostering and opportunity to make him the generalissimo of 1865.

I have great pride in knowing that I undertake the work, not only with Gen. Grant's sanction, but with his promise of every assistance. He has directed material and maps to be put in my hands, which cannot otherwise be obtained, and he and the gentlemen of his staff have offered to answer all questions, and supply all I shall need to make the work a faithful historic record.

I think I may safely promise the public that although the work might have been better done by other hands, they will find, in this volume the truth, carefully sifted from the great mass of materials, systematically digested, scientifically presented in a military point of view, and unimfluenced by prejudice of any kind whatever:

"The story of his life
From year to year, the battles, sieges, fortunes
That he had passed,"

which interlink in iron chain-work the peaceful youth with the stormy, successful, illustrious manhood of our "great Captain."

I am, very sincerely, yours,

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Five Days Later by the Hibernian at Father Point.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Important Correspondence Between Mr. Adams and Lord Russell.

Great Britain Held Responsible for the Depredations of the Shenandoah.

Lord Russell Refuses to Accept the Responsibility, and Defends the Action of Great Britain.

HE DECLINES TO MAKE REPARATION

Proposal to Submit the Matter to a Commission.

Mr. Adams Doubtful of Its Expediency.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Oct. 23.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 12th, via Londonderry on the 13th inst., arrived off this point en route to Quebec at 6 o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press and the following summary of her news obtained, which is five days later.

The *Hibernian* has 47 cabin and 227 steerage passengers.

The steamship *Helvetia* left Liverpool for New-York simultaneously with the *Hibernian*.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 11th inst.

The steamship *Germania*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 11th inst.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 13th inst.

The steamship *Erin*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE DEPREDATIONS OF THE SHENANDOAH.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND EARL RUSSELL.

Important diplomatic correspondence between Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, and Earl RUSSELL, is published in the London *Gazette* of the 11th inst.

The correspondence begins with a letter from Minister ADAMS, dated the 7th of April last, in which he calls the attention of Earl RUSSELL to the official reports respecting the ravages of the *Shenandoah*, and announces that for the damages caused by such cruisers, his government cannot avoid entailing the responsibility upon Great Britain.

The reply of Earl RUSSELL is dated May 4. He says that the duties of Great Britain toward the United States are not measured by the losses which the commerce of the latter may have sustained. The question is simply whether the Queen's government have faithfully and honestly performed the duties which international laws and their own municipal laws imposed upon them.

The reply of Mr. ADAMS is dated May 4. He says that the insurgents became belligerents on the ocean, solely by reason of the facilities furnished in Her Majesty's ports for them to do so. He complains of the secret sympathy of Her Majesty's officers in the port of Liverpool, and contends that after the information which he supplied respecting the *Alabama*, it was, by the flagrant negligence of Her Majesty's Board of Customs that this vessel, admitted to be intended for war purposes, was suffered to depart from Liverpool.

An interval of three months elapsed between the above letter and Earl RUSSELL's reply to it.

In response Earl RUSSELL proceeds to justify the course of Her Majesty's Government in recognizing the belligerents, and reasons are given why, there was extreme difficulty in giving orders to exclude from British ports vessels of war partly fitted up in the United Kingdom.

A very important point is referred to in this letter. Earl RUSSELL notices a statement in a letter from Mr. ADAMS, in 1863, as to the government of Washington being ready to refer these disputes to arbitration.

Earl RUSSELL declines this offer, and says it is a question, in the first place, whether the Queen's government have acted in good faith in maintaining their neutrality, and in the second place, whether the law officers of the Crown have correctly interpreted a British statute.

Earl RUSSELL continues: "The Queen's government can refer neither of these questions to arbitration."

The words used by him are as follows: "Her Majesty's government are the sole guardians of their own honor. They cannot admit they have acted with bad faith in maintaining the neutrality they professed. The law officers of the Crown must be held to be better interpreters of a British statute than any foreign government can be presumed to be. Her Majesty's government must, therefore, decline to make reparation and compensation for captures made by the *Alabama*, or to refer the question to any foreign State. Her Majesty's government conceive that if they were to act otherwise they would endanger the position of neutrals in all future wars. Her Majesty's government are, however, ready to consent to the appointment of a commission, to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, which the two Powers shall agree to refer to the commissioners."

The reply of Mr. ADAMS is dated the 18th of September, and is very serious in its tone.

Mr. ADAMS considers that there is now no dispute as to the fact that the recognition of the South as belligerents was such an act as was never done by one nation toward another in a state of amity. He charges the British Government with having acted without knowledge and upon mere presumption in assuming that the evidence of the blockade of the Southern ports was imperfect. The blockade, he says, was the consequence, not the cause, of British policy. He thinks that the only excuse for the British Government is that its conduct was precipitate. He then intimates that if the doctrines and practices of the British Government are allowed to become the rule, the United States will not be the greatest losers thereby.

Mr. ADAMS does not appear to think that the proposal of Earl RUSSELL to refer the questions in dispute to a commission will be accepted by the United States Government.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The *Times* and the *Post* are silent on the correspondence.

The *Daily News* says: "Beside the magnitude of the questions affecting neutrals, the matters in dispute are closely connected with the maintenance of friendly relations between England and America."

The *Star*, in referring to the escape of the *Alabama* from England, remarks: "There may, perhaps, be negligence without such gross culpability as to render us liable for all the damages which the escaped privateer perpetrated. But if our views on these questions should differ from those of the United States, and they should insist as peremptorily upon their claims as we upon our denial of responsibility, what then? Are we to run the risk of rupture rather than consent to arbitration?"

The *Star* awaits the instructions from the United States Government with much apprehension, and dares not say what effect it will have upon the temper of England, nor what disastrous disturbance of the friendly relations between the two countries may not result from a deliberate attempt to appraise the losses caused by the Confederate cruisers upon England, and to exact payment for them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular of the evening of the 11th inst. says:

"The unprecedented action of the Bank of England in advancing its rate of discount three times during last week, completely upset all markets in the Stock Exchange.

American securities participated in the general depression. Five-Twenties declined more than one per cent., and were last quoted at 68¾@68¾.

The Erie and Illinois Railroad shares have also suffered a relapse, the former at one time having sold as low as 58½, and the latter at 81¾. They close as follows: Erie 59@59½, and Illinois 84@84¼.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

The bondholders of the securities of the Southern States, on which interest and dividends are in arrears, have held a meeting and appointed a committee to look after their interests. It is proposed that the arrears be funded. The total arrears are estimated at four million pounds sterling, and the total debt twenty-seven millions sterling.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY.

The special American correspondence of the *Daily News* represents President JOHNSON as playing a Southern game, and as giving the South far more than they hoped or even asked for.

MORE INNOCENTS.

Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR and WM. EWART, M. P., repudiate all connection with or interest in the Confederate loan.

FLATTERING PICTURE OF CAPT. WIRZ.

A Swiss paper draws an unflattering picture of Capt. WIRZ. It allege that before he quitted Zurichs for America, he was imprisoned for forgery and embezzlement, and was divorced from his wife.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.

The loss of the American ship *Eagle Speed*, at the mouth of the Wallah River, after having been ashore, is confirmed. Two hundred and sixty-five coolies are missing.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIANS.

Arrests for Fenianism continued in Ireland. Among those arrested was a passenger by the steamship *Helvetia*, which sought to pass Queenstown without putting in to land her passengers. The reason given for this was the bad state of the weather. She was compelled, however, by the authorities to do so, and a strict search was instituted among her passengers.

The strictest surveillance is maintained at Queenstown upon all vessels coming from America.

It is stated that the principal Fenians are to be tried by a special commission.

Thirteen persons were committed for trial at Cork on the 11th inst., and a number more had been committed in Dublin.

It was reported that one of the Fenians would become an informer and reveal the entire secrets of the organization.

CAPT. JUDKINS.

It is stated that Capt. JUDKINS will retire from service in the Cunard Steamship Line to private life, at the end of the present year.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Among the papers read at the Social Science Congress, at Sheffield, was one by Rev. BRILLA MARTIN, a colored representative of the American Missionary Society, on the cotton question, in which he contended that it would be better grown by free than slave laborers. He concluded by putting in an earnest plea for the negro race.

FRANCE.

The semi-official Berlin *Journal* says that the honorable and cordial reception given Count BISMARCK by the Emperor NAPOLEON at Biarritz, and the observations of the Emperor upon pending questions, are guarantees for the unaltered continuance of the friendly relations between France and Prussia. It has no doubt that the Emperor NAPOLEON has resolved to continue the disinterested policy he has hitherto pursued relative to the Duchies, &c.

The King and Queen of Portugal had arrived at Biarritz on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French.

It is reported that the Count WALEWSKI will soon go to Florence on a political mission.

The Bank of France on the 9th inst. advanced its rate from four to five per cent.

The French troops have already been withdrawn from Frosinduse and Velletri, in the Papal States.

RUSSIA.

The Minister of Police at Warsaw has intimated that the state of siege in Poland will be raised at the opening of the new year.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* draws a parallel between Ireland and Poland.

The London *Times* emphatically denies the truth of the parallel, and points out that there is an essential difference in the condition of the two countries.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* also congratulates the Washington Government on the rapid reconstruction of the Southern States, and points out that the Russian Government was always in favor of the maintenance of the Union.

ROME.

The official *Giornale de Romana* announces that it has authority to declare that the Pope, in his last allocution upon secret societies, as at all times, spoke from the promptings of his own conscience and with full independence.

The French Government prohibited the publication of the Pope's remarks relative to the funeral of Marshal MAGNAN.

HUNGARY.

Great agitation prevailed at Pesth on account of the meeting of the Committee of Committal in that city.

The election question was under discussion.

GREECE.

Several Ministers having resigned their portfolios, the entire Cabinet had been entirely remodeled.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Sept. 4.

A successful revolt is reported in Western Tartary.

The Province of Ili has been wrested from the Celestial Empire.

NIENEFER has seized three cities, and it is reported that he has reiterated that BURGEVINE was drowned.

In tea there is a declining tendency. Silk is active. Exchange 6s. 6d.

Freights to London, 35 and 40 shillings.

CANTON, Monday, Sept. 11.

TEA firm. EXCHANGE, 4s. 1¼d.

BOMBAY, Saturday, Sept. 30.

COTTON excited and advancing. FREIGHTS, 20@25s. to Liverpool. SHIPMENTS for the fortnight, 26,000 bales. EXCHANGE, 2s. ¼d.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Sept. 30.

COTTON GOODS are advancing.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The appearance of the discount market was more satisfactory, and the demand was quite moderate. The hope prevailed that the value of money had reached its highest point in touching 7 ₱ cent. Under this impression, the stock markets were recovering from their late depression.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 12.

Cotton opened dull, at a decline of ⅛d.@¼d., but closed active and buoyant. The decline was fully recovered. The sales for four days have aggregated 45,000 bales, including 14,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are not so favorable. The market was quiet and easier, but closed firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is tending downward. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: FLOUR flat, and quotations barely maintained. WHEAT—Sales small; some qualities declined 1d.@2d.; sales at 9s. 4d.@9s. 10d. for Winter Red. CORN inactive and declined 6d.; sales at 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. for Mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is steady. GORDON, BAMER & Co. and others report BEEF quiet and steady. There was a fair demand for the fine qualities at the full previous rates. PORK quiet but firm. BACON inactive but steady. BUTTER firmer; the fine qualities have improved most. LARD inactive but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 12.

BREADSTUFFS firmer. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA active. TALLOW steady at 47s. 3d.@47s. 6d.

Consols 89¾@90 for money.

Illinois Central shares, 84@84¼; Erie shares, 59; United States 5-20s, 68¾@68¾.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

TALLOW steady at 47s. ASHES quiet at 29s. 3d.@30s. for Pots. SUGAR active. COFFEE inactive. RICE—Sales small. LINSEED OIL steady. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull. PETROLEUM—Sales small, at 2s. 10d. for Refined.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 13.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports: "The sales of the week foot up 113,000 bales, including 34,000 bales to speculators and 12,000 bales to exporters. The market opened firm with an advancing tendency, but subsequently became flat, and closed with an advance of only ⅛d. on American and ¼d.@½d. on India and other descriptions. The quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	39½d.	34½d.
Mobile	—	34½d.
Uplands	39d.	34½d.

The sales to-day (Friday) were 20,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. the market closing with an upward tendency and a trifling advance on all qualities. The stock in port is estimated at 308,000 bales, of which 19,000 bales are American.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and yarns being firmer, with an advancing tendency.

The market for Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady. The Provision market closed steady.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Oct. 13.

Consols closed at 89¾@90¼ for money.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £447,079.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—United States Five-twenties 68¾@69; Erie shares 59@59¼; Illinois Central shares 85@85¾.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 13.

A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has authorized an increase of capital by one hundred and sixty thousand shares, of £5 each.

The papers generally comment on the Adams-Russell correspondence. The *Times* can hardly doubt that the proposal for a commission will ultimately be accepted, and says it is the best, if not the only solution; and the candid and friendly tone of the argument between RUSSELL and ADAMS justifies that expectation.

The steamships *City of Boston*, *Kangaroo* and *Germania*, all from New-York, had arrived out.

The steamships *Erin* from New-York, and *Damascus* from Quebec, had arrived out.

FROM MEXICO.

Departure of Juarez from Mexican Territory—Proclamation of Maximilian.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

We have received later news from Vera Cruz by the arrival of the French steamer *La France*, which is rather interesting.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN had issued a proclamation, dated on the 3d inst., in which he officially announces the departure of JUAREZ from Mexican territory.

MAXIMILIAN says:

"The issue which Don BENITO JUAREZ has sustained with so much valor and constancy, has at last succumbed, not only to the national will, but also according to the same law that he invoked in support of his title, (meaning that the term for which JUAREZ was elected President had run out;) and even the brigandage of small parties into which his cause had degenerated is abandoned, by the departure of this chief from his native territory."

The Emperor adds:

"Lawlessness and disorder is still kept up by misguided leaders of demoralized troops and an unbridled soldiery, and, therefore, the struggle in future will be between honest men and gangs of criminals and bandits. The government, strong in its power, will be inflexible in its punishment of the latter criminals, in order that the laws of civilization, humanity and morality may be upheld."

This proclamation is confirmed by an imperial decree, dated the 3d instant, in the fifteen articles of which the most vigorous measures are pronounced against parties in arms against the government and those who in any manner aid them. All caught in violation of these articles are to be instantly tried by court-martial, and if convicted, are to be sentenced within twenty-four hours thereafter. All who harbor, or supply money, provisions or information to the guerrillas, are to be summarily dealt with.

The voyage of MAXIMILIAN to Yucatan, which was projected and postponed several months ago, is to take place during November. Two important questions will attract his attention, namely: The prolonged struggle between the different castes, and the establishment of the limits of the British Colony of Belize, or British Honduras.

Not much worthy of mention has occurred in Havana. Vessels arriving from Barcelona and other ports of Spain are put under close observation, for fear of cholera. Rumors are in circulation of several cases occurring in this city, but they are very doubtful.

TEXAS NEWS.

Preliminaries to Obtaining a Pardon—Miscellaneous.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 21.

Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, has officially made known the statements necessary to be made to accompany a petition to President JOHNSON for pardon. He says that all applications for pardon will require his indorsement.

Gen. GREGORY, the Commissioner of the Texas Freedmen, issued a circular on the 12th inst., expressing the wish that the emancipation proclamation would be liberally construed everywhere. The officers of the bureau are directed to adjust all causes of difference between the freedmen and whites when the State judicial officers fail by unauthorized codes to do the freedmen impartial justice. The freedmen are enjoined to make contracts with those who will employ them, and to make a choice of what work they wish to perform. Idleness will not be tolerated among them, and all contracts they make must be strictly kept.

Gen. FULLERTON, Assistant-Commander of Louisiana, has also issued an address substantially the same as above.

Col. KIRBY, a prominent citizen of Texas, and related to Gen. KIRBY SMITH, had been murdered by his negro employes at Hamstead.

The leading merchants of Houston are erecting a large cotton factory.

The Episcopal Convention—Election of Missionary Bishops.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 23.

The secretary announced that the vote in the "Provincial System Canon," taken on Saturday, was as follows: Clerical—ayes, 19; nays, 5; divided, 2. Lay—ayes, 10; nays, 6; divided, 1.

The Committee on Canons reported, under instructions, an amendment to the canon in reference to foreign missionary bishops, which was adopted.

The Committee on Canons further reported in reference to the ministrations of men not ordained in the Episcopal Church, that they consider existing legislation sufficient, and further action is inexpedient.

The Committee on Closing Services were instructed to ascertain when the House of Bishops will be ready to adjourn.

A resolution appointing a joint committee on a standard prayer-book was adopted.

Mr. WELSH called up the order of the day and introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House proceed to ballot by dioceses and orders for three Missionary Bishops, separately, in the order named in the message from the House of Bishops.

After considerable debate Mr. WELSH's resolution was adopted.

A ballot was first had in the case of Rev. ROBERT H. CLARKSON, D. D.

The clerical vote stood as follows: Twenty-five dioceses yeas, one divided. The vote by laity was unanimous.

Twenty-one dioceses voting, Rev. ROBERT H. CLARKSON was declared elected by the clerical vote.

The next case was that of Rev. MILTON C. LIGHTNER.

The clerical vote stood as follows: Twenty-six dioceses voted. Of these eleven voted yea, eleven nay, two dividing and one blank. The vote of the laity stood as follows: Twenty-two dioceses voted. Of these twelve voted yea, nine nay, and one divided.

The Chair announced a non-concurrence of orders.

Rev. Dr. WHARTON moved that the House go into a second ballot with closed doors.

There were loud cries of "No" from all parts of the House, and the Chair ruled that the only question before the body was on Mr. WELSH's resolution.

Before proceeding to the third nomination, there was another call of the House, resulting in twenty-six dioceses answering to the call of the clerical deputies, and twenty-two dioceses answering to the call of the lay delegates.

A ballot was now taken for the nomination of Rev. ROBERT J. PARVIN.

The vote was announced as follows:

Clerical vote, twenty-six dioceses voting—yeas, 5; nays, 20; divided, 1. Lay vote, twenty-two dioceses voting—yeas, 7; nays, 13; divided, 2.

The chair announced that the House refused to concur in the nomination.

The House then proceeded to sign the testimonial in the case of Rev. Dr. CLARKSON, the only successful nominee.

In the session of the Episcopal Convention to-night, Dr. RANDALL was elected Bishop of Colorado, Dr. HOWE Bishop of Nevada, and Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS Missionary Bishop of China.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

A New Constitution Reported—Radical Changes Introduced—A Senate and House of Representatives—Proceedings Yesterday—Adjournment of the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 23.

At the session of the Fenian Congress on Saturday night, the Committee on the Constitution and Government reported a new constitution, which effects radical changes, abolishing the Central Council, creating a Senate of fifteen in number, abolishing the office of Head Centre, creating a President, and military, naval and financial bureaus, with Secretaries of the Treasury and of War, who shall have control of their several departments. All appointments made by the President, and all appropriations must be ratified by the Senate.

The new constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood is after the plan of the Constitution of the United States, the committee having taken that instrument as their model. Beside the Military Board at headquarters, the constitution provides for an Assistant Inspector-General for each State.

The congress reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning, Col. JOHN O'MAHONY in the chair, who addressed the congress, impressing on the minds of the delegates the great importance of the business to be transacted during the day, in the election of a President and members of the Senate of the Brotherhood, and he suggested that some person other than the President and Vice Presidents of the Congress be selected to preside during the day.

B. DORAN KILLIAN, of Missouri, was unanimously elected President.

On motion, Chicago was recognized as a separate district.

On motion, Messrs. HYNES, RICE and Capt. WALCOT, of Pennsylvania, were appointed a committee to draft a synopsis of the proceedings of the convention for the use of delegates and information of members of the various circles throughout the country.

Adjt.-Gen. DOWNING presented his report to the Congress, and on motion, it was referred to a committee consisting of the late Sub-committee on Military Affairs.

A Committee was appointed to draft an Address, and embody therein a recognition by this Congress of an Irish Republic, the address to receive the signatures of the delegates from all the circles represented.

The following gentlemen were elected Senators:

W. B. Roberts, of New-York, President of the Senate; B. D. Killian, of Missouri; James Gibbons, of Pennsylvania; Michael Scanlan, of Illinois; B. B. Daily, of Indiana; B. F. Mullen, of Tennessee; Wm. F. Fleming, of New-York; P. Bannan, of Kentucky; P. J. Meehan, of the *Irish American*, New-York; P. A. Sennott, of Massachusetts; J. W. Fitzgerald, of Ohio; S. J. Meany, of the Toledo *Commercial*, Ohio; P. O'Rourke, of New-York; William O'Sullivan, of Ohio; D. O'Sullivan, of New-York.

The constitution also provides for a House of Representatives, to be composed of the delegates assembled in Congress. They held their first session this evening. The House was called to order at 6 o'clock.

On motion, Col. M. C. MURPHY was elected Speaker of the House, and P. A. COLLINS Secretary. Col. JOHN O'MAHONY was declared, amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers, again and again repeated, the unanimous choice of the joint houses for President of the Fenian Brotherhood of North America.

After taking the oath of office prescribed in the new constitution, the President delivered a lengthy and cheering address, which was received with marked approbation and applause.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

The Senate having retired, the House adjourned to reassemble this morning at 8 o'clock. It is supposed that the proceedings of the House will be closed on Tuesday night, when the delegates will return to their homes.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Custom-House Appointments—Mr. Stephens in Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 23.

The Petersburgh *Index* of to-day understands that the gentlemen recently appointed to fill the vacancies in the custom-house of that city will be unable to qualify, on account of their inability to take the oath required.

The Richmond papers announce the arrival of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS in Richmond on Sunday.

Gov. PIERPONT returned to Richmond on Saturday evening from Washington. He is quite sick.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Opening of the Fair in Aid of Soldiers and Sailors.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 23.

The great fair in aid of the soldiers and sailors was inaugurated, to-night, at the Academy of Music. The interior of the building was handsomely decorated. The ceremonies were witnessed by an immense concourse, including Gens. GRANT and MEADE and Admiral FARRAGUT. Gen. MEADE delivered an address, urging upon all to contribute with generous heart and liberal hand. The exhibition commences to-morrow.

Kentucky News.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 22.

The President has approved of the action of Gen. THOMAS in retaining Gen. PALMER in command of the Department of Kentucky, and the Secretary of War approved of Gen. PALMER's action in regard to granting passes to colored persons. The *Journal* will publish to-morrow a letter from Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, to the Secretary of War, complaining that Gen. PALMER's action in granting passes to negroes who are neither free by the action of the Federal Government, nor by the laws of Kentucky, is seriously detrimental to the industry of the State.

From Belfast, Me.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, Oct. 23.

The United States gunboat *Tioga*, Commander W. D. WHITING, sailed to-day for Pensacola.

A large subscription has been taken up here for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

The insurance companies have adjusted nearly all their losses.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 21.

Arrived, steamships *Gen. Meade* and *Cleopatra* from Boston; *Mariposa*, from New-York, and *Alabama*, from Liverpool.

Cotton dull; sales to-day 553 bales, at 53c.@56c.

Exchange improved. Sight drafts on New-York ¼@¾ ₱ cent. premium.

Mississippi News.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Oct. 21.

In the Mississippi State Senate a resolution restricting the right and privileges of freedmen to what the statute laws granted before the war, was laid on the table by a large majority.

Death of Dr. Dwight.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 23.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM T. DWIGHT, long regarded as one of the oldest Congregationalist clergymen in New-England, died at Andover yesterday, aged 71 years.

John Mitchell Not Released.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 23.

JOHN MITCHELL has not been released, but is still here a prisoner.

Collision on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

A MAN KILLED AND A NUMBER OF OTHERS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

From the New-Haven Journal, Oct. 23.

About 7 o'clock last night, a construction train, coming up from Cosoob Bridge on the down track, when about a mile and a quarter from that point, came into collision with a milk train from the Danbury and Norwalk road, which was running down to the bridge. The shock was so great as to wedge the two engines firmly together, to throw several cars of the milk train off the track, and to pile up three platform cars of the construction train one upon another. Two passenger cars in the latter train were smashed up some, and, of course, both engines were badly demolished. Conductor HURLBUT, of the New-York road, ran down to the wreck with two passenger cars, and took on board the persons injured, leaving some at Stamford and Norwalk, and arriving there with others about 10 o'clock.

By this accident only one person was killed, so far as we have yet learned. This was a hatter from Bethel, named HURLBUT, who was badly injured in the forehead and neck. He was taken to Stamford, but died after reaching there, as the physicians think in consequence of the rupture of an artery in the head. He was riding on the milk train—or rather on the engine, it is said—having come down for a pleasure trip to see the burned bridge. Mr. PARSONS, a conductor on the Danbury and Norwalk train, was hurt quite badly, and was taken to Norwalk. Engineer LYMAN, of the N. Y. & N. H. RR., who was on the milk train piloting it down from Norwalk, was also injured in the legs, but not dangerously, it is thought. Mr. WILLIS MANSFIELD, track superintendent at New-Haven, had his ankles badly sprained in jumping from the construction train. Mr. HERRON T. DOUGLAS, car repairer, of this city, was also hurt considerably. Mr. DAILY, formerly switchman here, who was on the construction train, was injured in the legs. JOHN DORLAN, of Stamford, a workman, had an arm dislocated. There were also other persons left at Stamford somewhat injured, but whose names we could not ascertain, and several others, more or less hurt, were brought to this city, or left at different places on the route. Of the whole number of persons injured, we have been unable to gain accurate information; some passengers representing that there were nearly thirty, while others (and much the larger number) believe that there were from twelve to fifteen. The employes of the road were of course busily employed in caring for the sufferers, and in getting things righted, and were unable to state the exact number injured, or how many were left at different places. It seems, however, that all the persons hurt, except Mr. HURLBUT, of Bethel, were railroad employes.

The cause of this accident, it is stated, was that orders given by Superintendent HOYT to delay the milk train were not regarded, or, some say, did not reach the person in charge of that train. The construction-train having run down to the bridge, could not get off the down-track in returning until it reached Stamford, and the Superintendent therefore gave orders that the construction-train should have the right of way on that track to Stamford after 7 o'clock. The milk train, it would seem, was running contrary to that order, though on its regular time. Even then the accident probably might have been avoided, had there not been a curve just at the point where the collision took place. It is stated that the Superintendent was on the construction-train himself, but was not injured. One man, name unknown, had a very narrow escape. He was caught under a truck and so buried in ruins, that it was fully half an hour before he could be extricated, but he had no bones broken, and was only considerably bruised and cut.

Through the kindness of the telegraph operator at Stamford we learn that of those left at that place, except the one who since died, no one was seriously injured.

Champ Ferguson.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE CONDEMNED.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Oct. 20.

CHAMP FERGUSON was executed at noon to-day, at the Penitentiary grounds just outside the city. He died game on the gallows, evincing no emotion until the rope was placed around his neck, when his face turned very red and broke out into profuse perspiration, attended with a strong quivering of the lips. He stood composedly on the drop some twenty minutes, while the charges, specifications and sentence were read by Col. SHAFTER. He nodded recognition to several persons in the crowd, and shifted his position in an impatient manner while the sentence was being read. To some specifications he inclined his head in assent. To others he shook his head. That about ELAM HUDDLESTON caused him to say, "I can tell it better than that." When the speaker read, "To all of which the prisoner pleads not guilty," he said, "I don't now."

After a prayer by his spiritual adviser, he was then asked if he had anything to say before proceeding with the execution. He replied, "Nothing to say particularly at all; no, I don't think I have."

The noose was here placed around his neck, and then, for the first time, he gave signs of emotion, and his face blushed to a deep scarlet. The perspiration broke forth profusely from his face, and his lips closed with a convulsive quiver. The realization of his awful situation seemed to have flashed over his mind in all its fullness, overpowering his fortitude.

Col. SHAFTER wiped the sweat away, and the prisoner gradually recovered his equanimity.

He expressed himself as much opposed to having anything placed over his eyes, when a handkerchief was called for. Then he volunteered the statement:

"I don't know some things in those specifications. But I don't deny anything I ever done."

For a moment or two he seemed to be repressing an impulse to make fuller remarks. After a brief pause, he added:

"I want to be sent to my family. I don't want to be buried on this soil."

After another pause, he continued, in an excited tone:

"Don't give me to the doctors. I don't want to be cut up."

Here Col. SHAFTER answered: "You shan't Mr. FERGUSON."

A short silence followed, when the prisoner again spoke: "I want to be put in that thing," pointing to his coffin, "and taken to White County, where I can have my family around me. If I had only had my way, I wouldn't have been here. Whenever you are ready, I am done. My last request is to be sent away with my wife."

His last words were: "O, Lord, have mercy on me, I pray thee."

At seventeen minutes to 12 o'clock the drop fell, and life was extinct in sixteen minutes.

THE CULPRIT BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

From the Nashville Banner, Oct. 19.

We visited the State Penitentiary yesterday, in company with Lieut. A. M. CODDINGTON, A. D. C., on Col. SHAFTER's staff. On entering the chamber, we found the wife and daughter of the doomed man sitting near the stove, while CHAMP was being shaved for the last time on earth. On rising from the chair, he extended his hand in a pleasant manner, and greeted us with the same unflinching nerve that has characterized his every action since his imprisonment. We would state that Mrs. FERGUSON and her daughter arrived in the city yesterday at 10 o'clock, and through the kindness of the post commandant were permitted to spend the greater portion of the day with him. The mother and daughter are very much emaciated since we last saw them, and their pale faces plainly indicate the terrible anguish they are suffering. CHAM

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ROBERT ANDERSON WAS ROBBED in Chatham-street, near Pearl, on the night of the 11th inst., by two ruffians, who knocked him to the pavement, and stole his gold watch and chain, gold rings, studs, &c., and left him unconscious on the sidewalk. He left information at the Oak-street Police-station, and yesterday the Fourth Ward Police found the property in the hands of THERESICK BARLEY and CHARLES BROWN. BROWN and FARLEY were taken to the Halls of Justice, and there committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

THE SIXTH-AVENUE GAMESTERS, after having caroused all night in the cells of the Charles-street Police-station, appeared in court, yesterday morning, haggard and worn, but not in any degree disconcerted, and the complainants, Sergeant MANGIN and Roundsman NOBLE, not being able to swear that any of the prisoners had won or lost more than $25, Justice LEDWITH required them to find $100 bail distributively. The keeper of the place—WILLIAM W. SMITH by name—was required to find $500 bail, and this was given by Mr. ANTOINE HOUTEN, of No. 143 West Eighteenth-street. After this the young clerks went on their way to the down-town banking-houses, and an aged physician sallied forth to visit his patients.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

MATE OF A SLOOP IN CUSTODY. Capt. HENRY J. MCGUINNESS, of the schooner *Joseph Grant*, lying at Pier No. 55 East River, appeared against HENRY JOHNSON, his mate, and alleged that during the Captain's absence he sold to certain river thieves a quantity of chain and rope cable, of the value of $105, and received $8 therefor. The mate was arrested by Officer GIFFORD, of the Thirteenth Ward, and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Yorkville—Before Justice Kelly.

GAMESTERS IN THIRD AVENUE.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night, the Nineteenth Precinct Police made a descent upon a lager-bier billiard saloon in Third-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, and arrested four young men whom they found playing billiards. They were incarcerated in the Fifty-ninth-street Police-station until yesterday morning, and then taken before Justice KELLY and released from restraint.

Contracts for Sewers.

Yesterday, the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners awarded contracts for constructing two miles of sewers, under the law adopted by the last Legislature authorizing the formation of a sewerage system. The following is a list of sewers to be built under these contracts:

	Length, ft.
In Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to near Seventieth-street	3,070
In Allen-street, from Stanton to Houston street	482
In Jane-street, from Eighth-avenue to Greenwich-avenue	500
In Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Eighth-avenue	920
In Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to First-avenue	634
In One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to Fourth-avenue	934
In West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street	194
In Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets	269
In Thirty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to crown between First and Second avenues	400
In Seventieth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues	459
In Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street	3,897
Total	11,949

Contracts for five and a half miles of sewers have been previously awarded. The whole length of the sewers being constructed under the present system is seven and three-fifths miles.

City Mortality.

From the City Inspector's report for the past week it appears that 471 deaths occurred in the city during that period—109 men, 94 women, 131 boys and 137 girls—being a decrease of 23 as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 107 as compared with the corresponding week of 1864. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Angina	1	Fever, intermittent	2
Apoplexy	3	Fever, puerperal	1
Bleeding	2	Fever, remittent	2
Bleeding from womb	1	Fever, scarlet	4
Bronchitis	8	Fever, typhoid	18
Cholera infantum	13	Fever, typhus	13
Cholera morbus	1	Whooping-cough	8
Convulsions, infantile	31	Inflammation, bowels	16
Croup	6	Inflammation, brain	12
Diarrhœa	7	Inflammation, lungs	34
Diphtheria	9	Inflammation, stomach	1
Dysentery	26	Teething	5
Epilepsy	4		
Total			227

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess	9	Dropsy in the chest	1
Albuminuria and bright's disease of kidneys	7	Dropsy in the head	1
Brain, disease of	13	Fatty liver	1
Cancer	1	Heart, disease of	13
Cancer of the womb	1	Kidneys, disease of	1
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	Liver, disease of	1
Consumption	79	Marasmus, infantile	44
Debility, adult	5	Palsy	1
Debility, infantile	16	Tumor	1
Dropsy	6	Tumor, ovarian	1
Total			203

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	4	Delirium tremens	2
Burned or scalded	2	Exposure	1
Casualties	6	Lues venerea	1
Casualties by fall	2	Malformation of heart	1
Casualties by railroad	1	Old age	4
Casualties by stabbing	1	Premature birth	11
Casualties by chloroform	1	Strangulated hernia	1
Cyanosis	1	Suffocation, accidental	1
Drowned	1		
Total			41

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Oct. 21, 1865:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	50
Notices for abatement served	198
Nuisances abated, under notice	261
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	169
Loads of night-soil removed from the city limits	521
Dead horses removed from the city limits	97
Dead cows removed from the city limits	5
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	24
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	51
Number of barrels of offal	4,676
Unsound beef seized, lbs.	600
Unsound veal seized, lbs.	1,170
Unsound mutton seized, lbs.	675
Unsound fish seized, lbs.	400

The Fire Department.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held their usual afternoon session yesterday. A large number of communications on a variety of matters were received and appropriately referred.

There being no further use for them, the following Hose Companies were relieved from active service, to be discharged on Nov. 1: Niagara No. 2, Independence No. 3, Marion No. 4, Croton No. 5, Ringold No. 7, Columbian No. 9, Jackson No. 13, Neptune No. 27, Putnam No. 31, Madison No. 39, M. T. Brennan No. 60, Zephyr No. 61.

The board awarded to ALONZO DEITCH a contract for altering house of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 22, in Eighty-first-street, at $770. They also gave STEPHEN H. KNAPP the contract for building stable for Metropolitan Engine Company No. 28, in East Eleventh-street, at $1,850.

They also made the following appointments and transfers: As Firemen—Richard Delany, Engine Company No. 28; Richard D. Hall, in No. 30; Patrick Kinnie, in No. 27; Thos. Wren and Thos. Martin, in Truck Company No. 7; J. Tooker, in No. 26; Patrick Flynn, Jas. Burke and Benj. Dunlap. As Steam Engineer—W. A. Elliott, in Engine Company No. 18. Assistant Foreman, E. W. Wilhelm, Engine Company No. 22. The board then adjourned to Friday.

The Naval Dock Race.

The naval contest was resumed yesterday morning. The *Algonquin* started her engines at 11:28, the *Winooski* at 11:56. This is the beginning of the four-hour trial. At 1 o'clock the *Winooski* was making 17 turns, the *Algonquin* 15. There is nothing new in reference to the trial. It is the same old story of two steamers burning coal and using up oil.

Inquests by Coroner Collin.

AN ANATOMICAL SUBJECT IN FOURTEENTH-STREET. Early yesterday morning Patrolman COUGHLIN, of the Eighteenth Ward, found a paper box in East Fourteenth-street, between Avenue B and C, and in compliance with the police rule requiring officers to deliver at their respective station-houses, to be forwarded to the Police Property Clerk, anything that they may find in the streets, he took the box to Sergt. F. J. BANFIELD, the officer in charge of the Twenty-second-street Police-station; but that officer, opening the box and finding therein the body of an infant that had been unskillfully haggled by medical students or other persons, sent it to the Bellevue Hospital. Dr. THOS. ROBINSON examined the body, and found it completely disjointed, and in his opinion it had been experimented upon by persons who were practising amputation; but he was unable to determine whether the child had been born alive.

INFANTICIDE IN FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET. Policeman JOHN KELLY found the dead body of a male infant in Fifty-fourth-street, near First-avenue, yesterday morning, and took it to the Fifty-fourth-street Police [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] made a post-mortem [illegible] and found that the child had been full [illegible] and that it had been born alive. The umbilical cord had been severed about six inches from the body, and left unbound, and there being no blood upon the shirt, Dr. [illegible] thought that the child had died from hemorrhage of the umbilicus. The jury so found.

NEW-JERSEY.

CRIME IN HUDSON COUNTY.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County have found bills of indictment against the following-named persons: Thomas Powers, James Cully, James Murphy, William Taylor, Christian Haines, Alexander Wilson and John Fallon, grand larceny; William O'Neil, Henry Brown, Thos. Cannon and William Pratt, atrocious assault and battery; Martin Harpey and John Foclarty, robbery; Ellen Wiley, grand larceny; Patrick W. Beehan, false pretences; Thomas and Ann Duan, assault and battery; Erastus Carpenter and Wm. Everett, maintaining a nuisance; Philip Meyer, atrocious assault and battery; Alexander Wilson and John Fallon, grand larceny; Philip and Barbara Richards, Thomas and Frank Caffrey, assault and battery; Thomas and Michael Curry, maintaining a nuisance; Max Court and Bridget Callahan, assault and battery; Chas. Barns, Charles Miller, Dennis Flinn and John McCabe, grand larceny; Ira Meeker, petit larceny; Albert Law, breaking with intent; Henry Manning and Thomas Flinn, assault and battery; Oscar Finch and Richard Walker, Henry Shields and John Regan, passing counterfeits; Wm. Smith, Greenbury Woodly, Thos. Claremont, Henry Hansan, breaking with intent; John Smith, larceny; Wm. Kane, larceny from the person; Wm. Wilber, rape on a little girl; James Brannon, grand larceny; Daniel McDonnell, breaking with intent; Timothy O'Brien, Margaret Hay, Elizabeth McPherson, Margaret Kelly, larceny; Bridget Grogan, atrocious assault and battery; Mary Thomas, grand larceny; Nathaniel McBride, assault and battery; Barnet Steinfelt, maintaining nuisance.

SAD ACCIDENT BY THE FALLING OF A SCAFFOLDING.—Coroner FARREL, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of JOHN MILLER, a carpenter, who died on Sunday evening from injuries received by the giving way of a scaffolding. It appears that on Saturday afternoon Alderman JOHN LENNON, of the Sixth Ward, MICHAEL COSGRAVE and the deceased were at work finishing off the cornice of a three-story building in the upper part of South Eighth-street, when the scaffolding upon which they were standing gave way and the three were precipitated to the ground. When taken up they were found to be severely injured, and upon medical examination, it was found that MILLER had sustained a fracture of the skull, which caused his death on Saturday. Alderman LENNON and Mr. COSGRAVE were very badly bruised and injured, but it is thought they may recover. MILLER, who was a steady hard working man, resided in the upper part of Newark-avenue, where he leaves a wife and large family.

RECAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER.—FRANK MCCAFFREY, 19 years of age, who a few weeks since, with three others, escaped from the county jail, was rearrested by Detective NUGENT, in Newark-avenue, Jersey City. When seized by the officer, MCCAFFREY made a desperate effort to get away, but was finally subdued by the application of the club. The accused was awaiting trial on a charge of assault and battery on Officer WARREN, and threatening to take his life. Recorder MARTINDALE yesterday sent the accused to his old quarters.

A HIGHWAYMAN FRUSTRATED.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, as Mr. WM. BRINKERHOFF was riding from Jersey City to his home in South Bergen on the plank road, a ruffian seized the horse by the head and attempted to stop him. The animal becoming frightened, reared up and plunged, knocking the man to the ground, when the wagon passed over him. Mr. B. being unarmed, concluded not to wait to ascertain what injuries the fellow had sustained.

ABDUCTION CASE.—JOHN W. BAKER, claiming to be a naval officer, who was committed to the county jail on the 19th of August, charged with abducting a little girl named MARY E. KENNY, from Hudson City to a house in Leonard-street, New-York, and attempting to violate her person, has been released from jail, the Grand Jury failing to find a bill of indictment against him.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 23, 1865.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		25 Erie R. Pref.	83
Ex-Nov. Coup.	103	100 do	83¼
16,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		300 do	82
New Issue, Ex-		300 Hud. Riv. R.	103
Nov. Coup.	101¼	100 do 2d call	106
7,000 do 2d call	101	200 Reading R.	114¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C.	92¾	200 do	114
2,000 do	92	1100 do	114¼
28,450 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,		500 do 3d call, c	114¾
Second Series	97½	200 do s30	115⅜
65,000 do. Third Ser.	97	600 Mil. & P. du C. R.	86⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer,		400 do b10	87
New Issue	98	100 do	87
3,000 Missouri 6s	75	100 do	87¼
40,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	27¼	400 Mich. Cen. R.	111
10,000 do	27¾	100 do	110¾
5,000 Erie 3d M.	97	100 do	110⅝
1,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	112	650 Mich. S. & N. I.	69¼
1,000 Del., L. & W. 1st.	101¾	100 do b30	69⅝
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1sc. 8s	88	400 do	69¾
2,000 Ak. & G. W. 1st 8s		100 do	69¾
Ohio Division	84	200 do	69¾
3,000 Amer. Gold	146¾	1800 do	69⅞
50 Bank of Commerce	107	1700 do 3d call	69
20 Cen. National B'k	108	500 Ill. Cen. R.	134
207 Canton Co.	40	50 do	133
100 Penn. Coal Co.	174	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R.	75
300 Cen. Coal Co.	48¾	1000 do	74¾
100 Cumb. Coal Pr.	41¾	2000 do	74¾
300 do	42	300 do	74¾
200 do	42¼	2000 do	74¾
100 Quick. Min. Co.	48¾	800 do	74¾
100 do	48¾	500 do 2d call	75
200 do	49	200 Chi. & N. W.	30
400 Mar. & Cle.	71	27 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	83½
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	98¾	1000 do	83¾
100 do b10	98⅞	1300 Cleve. & Tol.	102
100 do b30	98⅞	600 Chi. & R. I.	105¼
100 do b30	98⅞	500 do	105¾
2900 do	98¾	200 do	64¼
900 do	98¾	200 do	106⅜
1000 do	98¾	200 do 2d call	106⅜
500 do	98¾	100 do	106⅜
500 do b30	98¾	100 do s30	106⅜
500 Erie Railroad	68⅝	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	97
1000 do	68⅝	400 do	97¼
1500 do	68⅝	300 do	97¾
2000 do	68⅝	100 do	97¾
100 do b10	68¾	200 do b10	97¾
200 do s30	68	100 do 2d call	97
200 do 2d call	85¾	50 Han. & St. J. R.	30¼
600 do	68		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	106	200 Cum. Coal Pr.	42¼
500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		1600 Reading R.	114¾
Ex-Nov. Coup.	103	300 do	114¾
16,000 do	103¾	1600 do	114¾
24,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		300 do	114¾
New Issue, Ex-		200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	69¾
Nov. Coup.	101¼	500 do	69¾
10,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s,		300 Ill. Central R.	134½
First Series	97½	100 do	134
5,000 do Sec. Ser.	97¼	1000 Cleve. & Pitts.	75¾
26,000 do Th'd Ser.	97	200 do	74¾
16,000 Missouri 6s	75½	1000 do	75
5,000 O. & M. Cer.	26¾	600 do	75¼
50,000 do	27¾	80 Chic. & N. W.	30
9 Bank of Commerce	107	300 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	83¾
100 Quick. Min. Co	48¾	100 do	83¾
100 Mariposa M. Co.	11	300 do	83¾
400 N. Y. Cen.	98¾	100 do	83¾
1000 do	98¾	100 do	83¾
100 do s30	98¾	500 Cleve. & Tol.	102
100 do b10	98¾	600 Chic. & R. I.	107
500 Erie Railroad	68¾	400 do	106⅞
200 do	68¾	300 Mil. & P. du C.	86
1000 do	68¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	97
100 do	69	100 do s10	97
1400 do	68¾	200 do	97¾
200 do	68¾	100 do s30	97¾
200 Hudson R.R.	103	100 do s10	98¼
100 Ch. & N. W. Pr.	83¾	100 do b15	98¼
100 do	83¾	300 Mil. & P. du C.	86¼
100 do	83¾	100 McGr. & W. R.	22
100 do	83¾	200 do	22
100 do	83¾	100 do	22
100 do	83¾	100 Cum. Coal Co.	42¾
100 do	83¾	400 Quick. Min. Co.	49

OPEN BOARD—9½ A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.	26¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	69¼
500 Erie Railway	85¾	200 do	69¼
200 do b3	86	100 do	69¼
300 do	85¾	200 do	69¾
400 do	86¾	400 do	69¾
600 do	86	500 do	70
500 do	86	500 do	70
600 do	86¾	400 do	70
100 do	86¾	400 do	69¾
600 do	86¾	400 do	69¾
600 do	86¾	200 do	69¾
200 do	86¾	600 Cleve. & Pitts.	75¼
200 Reading R.	113⅞	1200 do	75¼
400 do	113¾	1100 do	75¼
200 do	114	3400 do	75¼
400 do	114	500 do	75¾
400 do	114	2800 do	75¾
1000 do	114	1800 do	75¾
200 do	114¼	200 do	75¾
200 do	114¾	700 do	75¾
300 do	114¾	800 do	75¾
2100 do	114¾	400 P., F. W. & C.	97¼
300 Chic. & R. I.	106¾	100 do	97¾
300 Chic. & N. W.	30¾	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	86
100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	83¾	100 do	86
600 do	83¾	1100 do	86¼
100 do	83¾	1000 do	86¼
100 do	83¾	100 T. H. & A. R.	84¾
400 do	83¾	100 Quinb. Coal	43
200 do	83¾	100 do	42¾
100 Canton Co.	39¾	200 do	42¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000 O. & M. Cer.	27	3100 Mich. S. & N. I.	69¼
10,000 do	27	800 do	69¼
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	98	300 do	69¾
400 do	98	100 do	69¾
100 do	98	100 do	69¾
100 do	98	100 do	69¾
100 do	98¼	100 do	69¾
200 do	98¼	100 do	69¾
200 do	98¼	100 do	69¾
200 Erie Railroad	68¾	100 do	69¾
200 do	68¾	100 Ill. Cen. R.	134
200 do	68¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	75
200 do	68¾	100 do	75
100 do	68¾	100 do	75¼
600 do	68¾	400 do	75¼
1000 do	68¾	100 do	75¼
1300 do	68¾	400 do	75¼
200 do	68¾	200 Chic. & R. I.	106¾
100 do	68¾	100 do	106¾
1400 do	68¾	400 Chi. & N. W.	30
400 Reading R.	113⅞	200 P., F. W. & C.	97
900 do	114	100 do	97
1400 do	114	300 do	97¼
200 do	114	100 do	97¾
200 Hudson R.R.	103	100 do	83
100 Ch. & N. W. Pr.	83¾	300 Mil. & P. du C.	86¼
100 do	83¾	100 McGr. & W. R.	22
200 do	83¾	100 do	22
100 do	83¾	400 do	22
100 do	83¾	100 Cum. Coal	42¾
100 do	83¾	100 do	42
100 do	83¾	100 do	42¼
100 do	83¾	100 Can. Coal Co.	40
200 do	83¾		

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$45,000 O. & M. Cer.	27¼	1000 Cleve. & Pitts.	75¾
10,000 do	27¾	400 do	75¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	93¼	1100 do	75¾

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this city, for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 21, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$3,502,205
Decrease in Specie	304,285
Decrease in Deposits	8,172,048
Decrease in Legal-Tender	4,260,340

	Oct. 21, 1865.	Oct. 14, 1865.	Oct. 14, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$9,478,500	$9,478,500
National		71,907,700	71,907,700
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$80,686,200	$80,686,200
Loans	188,736,764	224,069,079	227,541,884
Specie	21,010,360	15,585,540	15,890,775
Deposits	150,816,894	174,192,110	182,364,158
Legal-Tender		45,189,855	50,459,195
In Sub-Treas'y	35,017,515	64,973,528	67,713,079

The National Bank Circulation reported, through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$153,916	Tradesmen's	$327,491
Mr. Exchange	178,667	Seventh Ward	104,362
Commerce	1,604,415	Broadway	817,782
Ocean	298,386	Mercantile	298,860
Pacific	130,534	Republic	438,000
Market	887,000	St. Nicholas	370,302
Shoe and Leather	484,988	Marine	223,500
Park	717,280	E. River	198,826
M. Association	154,208	Second	369,821
Fourth	1,497,055	Continental	108,307
Central	1,061,295	Importers'	201,270
Mechanics	190,781	Ninth	900,000
New-York	150,000	First	437,444
Total 26 National Banks			$11,482,799
Total 22 other National and Local Banks			855,642
Total in C. House return, Oct. 21			$12,338,441
Against return of Oct. 14			11,722,847
Increase in circulation			$615,594

The Bank return reflects the severe liquidation of last week. The figures are more consistent than on the previous statement, inasmuch that the continued loss of Legal Tender appears to have been met by a corresponding contraction in Loans and Discounts. On last Monday's return the loss of Legal Tender was over eight millions, while less than one million decrease was shown on the line of Loans and Discounts. The impression to-day is that the liquidation at Bank is nearly over. The demand for Currency to go West has nearly ceased. The orders to send Legal Tender or National Bank Notes to New-Orleans continue to come to the Banks and Bankers holding correspondence with that market. The pinch for Money among the Stock Brokers is fairly over for the present. The extreme rates for prime Merchant paper, of last week, are also mitigated, and some select names have been passed outside of Bank at 7 ₰ cent. The five day's later news from England to-day did much to restore financial confidence. The accounts were in every phase decidedly more favorable than was apprehended on the arrival of the *Scotia* last Thursday. Our American Stocks in London continue to stand firm against the dearness of Money, and we understand that the Quebec steamer to-day brings advice of large sales of Erie shares, which pay a round profit of 3@5 ₰ cent. to the New-York parties who transmitted them a month ago. The latest quotations, according to the private telegrams, were firm for Erie and United States 5-20s. The Bank of England had not further advanced the rate of interest, although losing Gold and failing to turn the advance in the Liverpool Cotton market.

The Stock Exchange has been steady through the day for Government Stocks. The 7-30 Currency Loans have been in demand on out-of-town orders, at an improvement of 1@⅛ ₰ cent. The Railway speculation opened with an upward turn of 1@1⅛ ₰ cent., but after the early Board broke up, the advance was partially lost, on exaggerated representations of the Bank return. But after the exact figures were known, and the easier working of the Money market felt by the Brokers, the turn was again upward, and at the 2:30 P. M. Board the demand for New-York Central, Erie, Reading, Pittsburgh, &c., was on a large scale, and at advancing prices. The rise on Pittsburgh since Saturday is 4@4¼ ₰ cent., and a suspicion is entertained of a "corner" in the Stock, or of some contemplated negotiation with the Fort Wayne Company, which may practically result in a "corner." The Street has sold heavily *short* of late, and the stringent Money market of last week so far from inducing the *Bear* interest to cover their contracts to a profit, influenced heavier sales at the lowest points. The same remarks might be applied generally to the New-York and Western Roads, but in this particular instance the contracts have multiplied to such an extent as almost to provoke a "corner;" *provided* the *Bull* interest hold together. The operations in Erie also excite peculiar attention. The prominent party selling the Stock *short* are supposed to be so intimately connected with the administration of the Road and its transfer books, that the buyers for the rise at home move with more caution, (not knowing the probable supply, present or prospective, of Stock on the Street,) than the buyers for the London market. The latter thus far have found their profit in buying even when the sellers were supposed to know more than themselves.

At 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made on Broad-street—Open Board of Brokers—as compared with Saturday afternoon. The Railway speculation left off firm. Government Stocks and Gold steady:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	93	93	Northwest	29½	30¾
U. S. 5-20s	103¼	103¾	N. West Pref.	62¾	64½
U. S. 7-30s	97¼	97½	Rock Island	103	103½
N. Y. Central	98¾	98¾	Fort Wayne	96	96
Erie	85¾	86¼	Cumb'land Coal	41	42¾
Hudson	103	103½	Quicksilver	43	43
Reading	113¼	115¼	Mariposa	11	11
Mich. Southern	69¾	71¾	Canton	39¼	40¾
Illinois Central	130¾	134¼	Ohio Certificates	26¾	27¾
Pittsburgh	73¾	78	American Gold	146¾	146

The price of Gold was steady to-day at 146 @146¼ ₰ cent. Bills on London fell to 109@109¼, 60 days' sight, for standard bankers. The Customs demand for Gold was $398,000. The disbursements of Gold Interest, chiefly on the Registered 5-20 Stock, $435,000.

At the close of 'Change hours a considerable business was done in Bills on London at 109 ₰ cent. for a standard signature, 60 days' sight, and 110 ₰ cent., 3 days' sight. The Banking firms who made these Bills are doing a good business by taking merchant bills drawn against Cotton for Liverpool, with the shipping documents attached, at much lower rates.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	134	Hanover	108
Manhattan	130	Irving	103
Mechanics'	113	Metropolitan	116
America	130	People's	110
City	175	Shoe and Leather	100
Phenix	99	Corn Exchange	110
Tradesmen's	127	St. Nicholas	99
Fulton	140	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	108	Importers' & Traders'	90
American Exchange	116	Park	140
Pacific	150	Central National	107
Chatham	130	First National	205
Bank of the Republic	109	Fourth National	95
Bank of N. America	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgage Bonds:

Erie 1st mort.	85	Chic. & N. W. 1st sink. fd.	90
Erie 2d mort.	73	Chic. & N. W. 2d mort.	73
Erie 3d mort.	68	Chic. & N. W. Sterling	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, coupon	103	Chic. & Alton 1st mort.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort.	103	Chic. & Alton 2d mort.	80
Hud. R. 6s, 1st mort.	98	Chic. & Alton Sterling	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F.	103	Clev. & Tol. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '59	102	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '66	103	Clev. & Tol. 2d mort.	93
Hud. R. 7s, con.	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103
Mich. C. new, lots, 6's, '82	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s, 1st M.	96	Cleve. & Pitts. S. Fund.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s, 2d M.	85	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d mort.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. Con. 7s	82	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	78
Mich. C. new, lots, 6's, '82	110	Ohio & Miss. 2d mort.	70
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s, 1st M.	96	Ohio & Miss. Sterling	85
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s, 2d M.	85	Indiana & Ill. Cen. 1st mort.	75
Mich. S. & N. I. Con. 7s	82	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	78
Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	90	Ohio & Miss. 2d mort.	70
Chic. & R. I. 2d M.	80	Ohio & Miss. Sterling	85
Chic. & R. I. Sterling	97½	Indiana & Ill. Cen. 1st mort.	75
Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st mort.	90
Chic. & Mil. 2d M.	80	Chic. & Mil. 2d mort.	80
Chic. & Mil. Sterling	97	Chic. & Mil. Sterling	97
Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st mort.	90
Chic. & Mil. 2d M.	80	Chic. & Mil. 2d mort.	80
Chic. & Mil. Sterling	97	Chic. & Mil. Sterling	97
Chic. & N. W. 1st mort.	90	Chic. & N. W. 1st mort.	90
Chic. & N. W. 2d mort.	73	Chic. & N. W. 2d mort.	73
Chic. & N. W. Sterling	76	Chic. & N. W. Sterling	76
Chic. & Alton 1st mort.	90	Chic. & Alton 1st mort.	90
Chic. & Alton 2d mort.	80	Chic. & Alton 2d mort.	80
Chic. & Alton Sterling	97¾	Chic. & Alton Sterling	97¾
Ak. & G. W. 1st M.	85	Ak. & G. W. 1st M.	85
Chic. & Mich. L. S. 1st M.	95	Chic. & Mich. L. S. 1st M.	95
Mich. Cen. 1st mort.	90	Mich. Cen. 1st mort.	90
Mich. Cen. 2d mort.	80	Mich. Cen. 2d mort.	80
Mich. Cen. Sterling	97	Mich. Cen. Sterling	97
Mich. S. & N. I. 1st M.	90	Mich. S. & N. I. 1st M.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. 2d M.	80	Mich. S. & N. I. 2d M.	80
Mich. S. & N. I. Sterling	97	Mich. S. & N. I. Sterling	97
Ill. Cen. 1st mort.	90	Ill. Cen. 1st mort.	90
Ill. Cen. 2d mort.	80	Ill. Cen. 2d mort.	80
Ill. Cen. Sterling	97	Ill. Cen

FOR SALE.

A FRONTING INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

A house of 18 rooms, with 2 parlors, hall, bath-room and dressing-room, and built in the best manner, on the corner of 34th-st. depot, and within one minute's walk of the Grand-st. ferry. Apply on the premises, or to the agent on the premises and at 74 Nassau-st. Office No. 39 Exchange-place, from 12 to 1 P. M.

It is situated on a beautiful corner lot, fronting, with many natural forest trees and woods, and a capital view of the Sound between the heads.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the highest ground commanding a view of forty miles around, being near the rear of the premises. Depot train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The house is situated in a very sheltered and healthy spot.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 200 Water-st., New-York.
Also, for sale, 16 acres of land at Bay Ridge.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in one of the most beautiful situations in the vicinity of New-York, with 60 acres of excellent land, large barn, stables, &c.; the house is well-built and commodious, of 24 rooms, with extension 20x30, and is replete with all modern conveniences; is thoroughly warmed by Gold's steam and hot water apparatus, and is in perfect repair; is arranged for a Summer or Winter residence; stands about 100 feet above tide-water and commands views of great beauty in every direction; about five acres of orchard, large garden, abundance of pear trees, Delaware grapes and small fruits; this property is within one hour's drive from New-York, and is accessible almost every hour of the day by railroad or steamboat. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE AND grounds, late the residence of Mrs. Elisa Borrow, in Jersey City, comprising 18 lots, well shaded with elm and other trees, and fronting 198 feet on Wayne and Mercer sts., and 200 feet on Fairview-av. The house is substantial and well built of wood, 50x40 in size, 3 stories high, 45 feet, with 12 feet portico in front, and 6 feet piazza in rear. There is also a greenhouse and two-story dwelling house upon the premises. Immediate possession can be given.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, at Pier 24, 364 Metropolitan Bank Building, or WILLIAM F. POWERS, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment House No. 276 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Also, a two-story cottage house on 8th-av., between 58th and 59th sts. Price, $4,500.

Also, the tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st. Rent, $144 per annum. Price, $2,200.

Also, a valuable leasehold property, No. 139 East Broadway, running through to Division-st. Price, $9,500.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A valuable house and lots on Stuyvesant-st., with two stables on 9th-st.; house 20x60, four stories, well finished throughout and in excellent condition; water on every floor, with all modern conveniences. The lots are 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. The stables could be built at small comparative cost; the stables are conveniently arranged and have finished rooms in second story; one is rented at $600 per annum. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Shanesteles, Onondaga Co., on the lakes, with magnificent views, within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, &c.; large, pleasant house, grounds beautifully laid out, abundance of fruit, &c.; altogether one of the most healthy and beautiful places in point of scenery, location and society to be found. About 5 acres land—city property would be taken in exchange. Price, with furniture, $10,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE TWO-STORY and attic house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs.; price $4,000; also a similar house on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.; price $4,000.

Also two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $9,500 each.

Also, a cottage-house and vacant lots on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,350.

Also the tenement-house No. 26 Gold-st.; price $4,500

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
Only 2½ miles from the City of Norfolk. This farm contains 140 acres; is in a high state of cultivation; has upon it the finest young orchard of the finest varieties of fruits in the South, and, withal, is regarded as one of the healthiest locations in the vicinity of Norfolk. For further particulars apply to ELIAS WADE, JR., No. 78 Southampton, New-York, or to the undersigned, at his office, on Main-st., NORFOLK, Va., opposite the Atlantic Hotel.

JAMES M. HUNTER, Attorney.

FOR SALE—THE DELIGHTFUL PLACE, of about 7 acres in extent, occupied by me the last eight years, at Passaic, N. J., on the Passaic River. The premises in itself a rare amount of land and substantial comforts. A water front of 238 feet on the Hudson; beautiful location; near to the city; best of water; abundance of fruits, &c. Apply to J. W. CLOWES, No. 145 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT—No. 61 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.; three-story and basement, high stoop, neatly fitted up and furnished by the owner, for his own use, all in good order; will be sold or rented with or without the furniture. For permit to see the premises, apply in person to JOHN FOLEY, No. 186 Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, one hour from City Hall, at Orange, New-Jersey; price $40,000; and a rustic cottage and ten acres of land on Orange Mountain, $25,000. Also, elegant building lots in Llewellyn Park, of five acres each, for sale low. Apply to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 70 Nassau-st., N. Y., and L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

VALUABLE BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned, by direction of the heirs, offer at private sale the valuable property situate on the southwest corner Broadway and Bleecker-st., extending through to and fronting on Mercer-st., being 25 feet on Broadway and Mercer-st., by 200 feet on Bleecker-st. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 63½ Pine-st.

THE HOME BUILDING COMPANY OFfer to let and for sale six two-story and basement brick houses, with gas and water, in North 9th, between 2d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh, within seven minutes' walk of the Grand-st. ferry. Particulars of and to the agent on the premises and at 74 Nassau-st., Office No. 39 Exchange-place, from 12 to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEWark; a large first-class tenement-house down town, near Broadway; house fine business property in 2d-av., with possession; a few brown-stone houses, with or without furniture, with possession, and several large and small farms. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 120 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY brick house in Myrtle-av., between Willoughby and Fleet sts.; price $4,000, cash $1,000.

Also, three-story brick house on the corner of Bleecker and Powers sts.; also, three-story brick houses in Castleton-av., near Green-av.; all in good order, modern improvements, &c. Apply at No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York. DE GROOT.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—Containing 105 acres, situated one-half mile from the Hudson River, with fine river view, and two miles from the Hudson River Railroad depot, New-Hamburgh. For particulars address T. D. B. SHOP, No. 109½ Cornmine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN E. D. THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 24 Broadway, price $4,500 each.

Also, No. 218 South 3d-st., a frame house, with a large brick stable in the rear; price $2,600. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE twelve miles from Madison-square, in Westchester County; large house and carriage-house; five acres with plenty of shade-trees; possession without delay. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, 10 MINutes to Wall or Atlantic ferries, to close an estate; admirably adapted for extensive boarding-house; 27x50; 32 rooms, with 22 fireplaces; late additions, 3 kitchens, at present occupied as 3 private residences; ground and 3 stories. P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 61 Nassau-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT of 15 acres, near Newark, N. J., with cottage and commodious house, and out-houses well stocked with fruits; will be sold with or without furniture; possession given immediately if required. Address B. Box No. 129 Times Office.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIVE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick houses, built in the best manner, 26 feet front, on 46th-st., near 3d-av.; rent, $2,000 each; also, two on 3d-av., with stores, between 117th and 118th sts.; rent, $1,800 each. For terms apply to the owners, LOPER & DAVIS, 1st-av., corner 36th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, entire or part of houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, FOUR THREEstory brick houses, just finished, each having seven rooms, gas and water; eight minutes' walk from Pavonia ferry. Price, $3,650 each; $600 cash, rest on long credit. JAS. S. NOYES, corner Pavonia-av. and Erie-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn property, a valuable country seat, with 5¾ acres, at Jackson L. I. Apply to EDMOND HAYES, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York, or SANFORD'S DOORMELL, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA—A LARGE dwelling-house, 40x28, with 12 lots of ground, 100 by 190, well stocked with fruits and in good order. Apply to JAMES WOODS & SON, No. 252 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE AND IMMEdiate possession, the first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 69 East 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE OR FARM IN EXchange for Brooklyn lots and cash; also a good house, three story and basement, brick, No. 401 Pacific-st., Brooklyn; price $6,250. Apply to D. W. BROWN, No. 117 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND DISTILLERS.—For sale, seven lots on 23d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.; a never-failing well on the premises.

J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 286 6th-av.

FOR SALE COMPLETELY AND ELEGANTLY furnished, a first-class full-sized house, with two-story back building; in perfect order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, on Murray Hill and other fine locations, by D. H. SEAMAN, auctioneer and real estate broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE AT SING SING, ON STATE-ST. TERRACE, for sale or to lease. Fine views, easy access and in perfect order.

J. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—A NEW MODERN BROWN-STONE front house, three stories and basement, high stoop, on Beekman Hill, near Central Park; price $10,000; terms easy. Apply to E. H. HARRINGTON, No. 2 John-st.

LAND FOR SALE—BETWEEN 60 AND 70 acres of well cultivated land for sale, at Union-place, Flushing, L. I. Inquire on the premises of D. W. REMMORE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house No. 40 East 8th-st., near Madison-av., 20x80—about 100 feet. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, 283 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

A BARGAIN.—NEAT SMALL HOUSE OF three rooms, attic and basement; lot 26x100; in fine location; rent $144; part cash, with possession soon. Apply to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Westchester Co.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE, with immediate possession. Price $35,000. Apply to E. S. SAYRE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, BY ELIAS WADE, JR., NO. 78 Southampton, New-York, or to the undersigned, at his office, on Main-st., NORFOLK, Va., opposite the Atlantic Hotel.

JAMES M. HUNTER, Attorney.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE park, a first-class piece of property, with possession 1st of May next; price $120,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM WANTED ON LEASE—WITH OR without a cottage to rent; it will be well stocked and cared for. Address FRS. GARDNER, Box No. 4,818 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE FARM ON COURtry-seat, desirably located near the city, for which good rent will be paid. Address, by letter, stating where offered.

WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 122 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERing nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on C. RILEY, Union-wharf, or No. 18 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

TO LET—ON REASONABLE TERMS, AN ELIgible suite of offices, well adapted for a Stock Broker, entering from No. 13 Broad-st. and No. 36 Wall-st.; immediate possession may be had. Inquire at the office of the Black Heath Coal Co., No. 36 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 26 and 27.

TO LEASE—THE SIX LOTS OF GROUND 1 foot 18th-st., East River, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a brick building, 60 feet square, and the balance of premises thoroughly covered by high sheds, suitable for a coal-yard or storage purposes; possession immediately. Apply to J. A. SHARP, No. 61 Broad-st.

TO LEASE—FURNISHED, FOR FIVE YEARS, on Murray Hill, four-story basement house, below 30th-st., near Madison-av.; well and fully furnished, to a satisfactory party at $2,500 per year. Address Box No. 265 New-York Post-office.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COMPLETELY-furnished house, gas, bath, heater, &c., with stable and one acre of ground. Will be let for six months; ten minutes' walk from depot, and thirty minutes from 30th-st. For particulars, inquire at No. 24 Beekman-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR 18 MONTHS, ON Remsen-st., Brooklyn, one of the most elegant houses in the city, completely furnished with new furniture of the most costly kind. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS extra wide and completely furnished house, for one year or less, in a private family only; location corner Washington-square and University-place. Inquire at No. 24 Maiden-lane, between 12 and 3 P. M.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Furnished, at a bargain, opposite West Point; 16 rooms, stables, barns, 25 acres tillable; ten minutes from depot; two hours from town. Apply to A. HENDERSON, No. 107 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED country residence at Irvington, N. J., until May next; horse cars from Newark stop opposite the place; possession immediately. Apply to S. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 22, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brown-stone store No. 19 Park-place, running through to No. 18 Murray-st.; possession May 1. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, TEN MINUTES' walk from the first landing, a small cottage handsomely furnished, from November 20 May, or longer if desired. Rent moderate. Address M. F. B., Box No. 104 Times Office.

A LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED front room, on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; location No. 1,169 Broadway, one block above St. James' Hotel.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brick house, No. 9 Bleecker-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, to a private family for one or two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

IF YOU WANT A FURNISHED HOUSE at Yonkers, address or call on JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers; also, a number of houses for sale cheap: also, a large factory for sale

A PLEASANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—At Elizabeth, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York, for six months from Nov. 1; rent $150 per month. Apply at No. 1 2d-av., New-York.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT room on second floor, suitable for two gentlemen, in a private family, No. 362 West 40th-st., between Horatio and Gansevoort sts.

NO. 28 WEST 47TH-ST.—A SUITE OF THREE parlors to let on first floor; also, single rooms.

A FRONT PARLOR TO LET, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. No. 128 Bleecker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY WANT from three to five unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping; water and gas indispensable; in neighborhood respectable; rent sure. Parties having such rooms to let may address G. C. R., Box No. 48 New-York Post-office, for two days.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED BY A strictly private family a fully furnished house, desirably situated; rent not to exceed $600 per month. Address, with full particulars, K., Box No. 1,169 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A CLERGYMAN, A HOUSE west of 6th-av., between Houston and 14th-st.; rent not over $600; or five unfurnished rooms, with cellar accommodations; terms not over $360. Address A. C. R., No. 10 Bible House.

WANTED—FROM 1ST OF MAY, A FURNISHED country residence, on Washington Heights, suitable for a gentleman's family; accommodation required for eight servants. Address Box No. 1,471 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR part of a house located between Prince and Spring sts. Address, stating rent, &c., W. A. R., Box 124 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—MRS. MACKIE, NO. 17 UNIVERsity-place, has a large pleasant room on the first floor to let with full board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A CLERGYMAN WANTS A pleasant and well-furnished room, fire and gas, with breakfast, within half a mile of the Astor Library. Address, with terms, Box No. 2,069 Post-office.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, neatly furnished; also, entire second floor; rooms for single gentlemen; dinner at 6. 34 West 28th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN SOME PRIVATE family, either in this city or Brooklyn, by a young gentleman and wife; would be pleased to give instruction on the piano to one or two children in part payment. Address J. J., Box No. 187 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH UNFURNISHED room, about the first week in November, for gentleman and wife; for the gentleman partial board only. Direct, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, to BOARD, Box No. 122 Tribune Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults and three children, (aged 6, 10 and 13;) will furnish, if needed; a religious family preferred. Address G. W. H., Box No. 119 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, infant and nurse, in a plain private family, or, where few boarders are taken. Address BOARDER, Station B.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE, $9 for $5 to $12 for family rooms, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; a restaurant attached, and cheapest bill of fare in the city; also lodgings by night; watchman in attendance.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND AN ELEGANT suite of unfurnished rooms can be had by a party wishing an exclusive, strictly first-class home, and willing to pay liberally. Address, with name, O. F. E., Box No. 183 Times Office.

WANTED—A ROOM AND BOARD IN A PRIvate family from Monday to Friday of each week, by a student in College. Address, stating terms and situation, A. B., Box No. 85 Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

RESPECTABLE BOARD WANTED—BY a gentleman and wife, at about $25 per week; best references. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4,290 Post-office.

A FRONT HALL BEDROOM TO LET, with board. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, calls a message 150 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN

SOUTHERN ADVERTISEM'TS

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LAND COLLECTION AND COMMISSION AGENCY.

Have on hand and are constantly receiving choice tracts of land throughout the South and Southwest.

MAKE COLLECTIONS on all parts of the country.

Pay especial attention to the sale and disposal of Southern products, and make advances on direct consignments.

MATTHEW H. BRIDGE, Manager,
No. 9 Broad-st., NEW-YORK CITY.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:

Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Ex-Gov. of Alabama.
Hon. A. W. RANDALL, First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington.
Messrs. H. H. CRAFLIN & CO., Importers, New-York.
A. W. GRESHLEAF, Esq., Banker, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
LADIES' MORNING ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, CHEMISES, WAISTS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, UNDER CLOTHING, CLOAKS, SACQUES, HATS, CAPS, BOYS' SUITS, COATS, BLOUSES, WAISTS, &c., INFANTS' WARDROBES, BRIDAL OUTFITS, &c., ready-made and made to order.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS,
Heavy Reps, Moire Antiques, Brocades, Rich Satins, &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS.
PLAIN, FASHIONABLE STRIPES, PLAIDS, &c., &c.
And at stores No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Linen Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Loops, Curtain Materials, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS,
Doeskins, Tweeds, Waterproofs, Vestings, &c., &c.—a fine assortment at retail, for Men's Boys' and Ladies' wear.
Also at stores Nos. 255 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Lace Shawls, Sets, Trimming Laces, Handk'fs, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED LACES
and Embroideries in great variety.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
A large and attractive stock of fashionable cloaks of our own and foreign manufacture, including all the latest novelties. Also, Fall and Winter Shawls in every variety, AND AT STORES No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
Stair Carpetings, Mats, Druggets, Rods, &c., &c.,
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT,
At retail below usual prices.

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
EVERY QUALITY. ALSO, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC FLANNELS, A FINE ASSORTMENT,
AT RETAIL,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
made of fine spring steel in the highest style of art.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES
AT RETAIL,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW STYLES, ELEGANT DESIGNS,
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 289 Broadway,
Have now on hand the most VARIED assortment of RICH GOODS, and invite the attention of parties furnishing to an examination of the same.

All orders executed by tasty and experienced workmen.

DAVIDSON'S NEW FALL CLOAKS!
DAVIDSON'S NEW FALL SILKS!!
DAVIDSON'S NEW FALL SHAWLS!!!
DAVIDSON'S NEW FALL MILLINERY!!!!
SPLENDID STOCK.
SPLENDID STYLES.
SPLENDID VALUE.
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
Nos. 261 and 263½ Bowery.

CARPETS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
CROSSLEY'S, TEMPLETON'S, and other best makes and
NEWEST DESIGNS OF CARPET,
BY THE YARD AND IN MEDALLIONS.
LINENS, SHEETINGS,
COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS,
TOWELS, TOWELING, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, TABLE COVERS,
BROCATELLE LACE CURTAINS,
REPS, &c., &c.,
purchased before the recent advance in the European market.
NOW OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
RETAIL.
Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Silk Velvets, Plain and Corded Silks, Satins and Millinery Laces, at nearly gold prices.
Also, Imported Feathers and Flowers, Dress-Trimmings, Gimps, Ornaments, Cloak Setts, Fancy Buttons, &c.; altogether the Choicest Stock exhibited this Season.
Cheapest Black Silk Ribbon Velvets offered these four years.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
RETAIL.
New Lines of Ladies' Kid Gloves, at $1 25, to $1 85 the pair.
New styles in Ladies' and Misses' Cashmeres, Cloth, Lined and other Fall Gloves. Cheap Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Collars and Sets. Also ready to Pin Linen Goods, under regular prices. Large Lots of Real Cashmere Scarfs, nearly half regular prices.
Every day we receive New Woolen Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Breakfast and Walking Shawls.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
WHOLESALE.
You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
CALL
MARK THE ADDRESS,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
Entrance to the Wholesale Departments No. 66 Allen-street.
Second floor, FELT, BEAVER and STRAW GOODS.
Third floor, RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVET and MILLINERY GOODS.
Fourth floor, CASE and PIECE GOODS only.
EDWD. RIDLEY.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
FRESH AND CHOICE GOODS, just opened for the
FALL TRADE.
French embroidered bands, edgings and insertions.
Scotch and French embroidered breakfast sets.
Plain linen and embroidered handkerchiefs.
Point, Valenciennes and thread collars and sets.
Black thread and French lace veils.
Lace coiffures, barbes, capes, &c., &c.
Black guipure and thread edgings and laces.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes edgings and laces.
Point Applique, Brussells, Cheny and guipure laces.
With an endless variety of every article in the trade, at remarkably REASONABLE PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway,
Between Grand and Broome sts.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RETAIL.
BONNET ROOMS UP STAIRS.
Balance of STRAW GOODS clearing out at half price.
Every new shape in Felts, at 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c., and $1 each.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, new lines of SILK, BEAVER, and PLUSH HATS, in all the fashionable shapes, at $1 25, $1 50, $2, and $2 25.
CHEAPEST IN THE TRADE.
Imported White Count and Felt Turbans, Alpine, Lady Derby, Scotch, and every other shape, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, and upward.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are receiving by every steamer splendid assortments of
PARIS NOVELTIES in
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
SACQUES, MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
GLOVES, &c., &c.
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 697 BROADWAY.—All kinds of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SUITS, dresses, sacks, shawls, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, spencers, babies' caps, &c. Ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes, made to order, and ready-made; also, a variety of articles of ladies' and misses' sets and handkerchiefs.

Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table and bed linen, silk and cotton embroideries, braiding made to order, stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

CHARLOTTE C. SMITH, HAVING JUST returned from PARIS, HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CLOAKS FOR SALE AND VISITE WRAPS. ALSO, OPERA, CARRIAGE AND RECEPTION CLOAKS, WHICH, FOR STYLE AND RICHNESS, DEFY COMPETITION IN EUROPE OR AMERICA. No. 143 Broadway, near 28th-st., N. Y. City.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RETAIL.
Balance of STRAW GOODS clearing out at half price.
Every new shape in Felts, at 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c., and $1 each.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, new lines of SILK, BEAVER, and PLUSH HATS, in all the fashionable shapes, at $1 25, $1 50, $2, and $2 25.
CHEAPEST IN THE TRADE.
Imported White Count and Felt Turbans, Alpine, Lady Derby, Scotch, and every other shape, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, and upward.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

WHITE GOODS, 239 NOTIONS,
RIBBONS, 251 LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, 201 GLOVES,
UNDER-WEAR, Sixth CORSETS,
HOSIERY, Av. HOOP-SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS, near FLOWERS,
LINEN HOSIERY, 14th-st. &c., &c.

KID GLOVES,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.

NEW FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS.
NEW BLACK SILK QUILTED SKIRTS.
NEW FRENCH CORSETS
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Having just returned from Paris, we will open our
FALL IMPORTATIONS
ON MONDAY, THE 23D INST.
GAYNOR, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
NO. 703 BROADWAY.

MOURNING BONNETS.
The MOST SPLENDID DISPLAY, far surpassing anything before offered; retail prices 25 per cent below the average.

(Observe) W. JACKSON, IMPORTER of MOURNING GOODS, No. 851 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.
MOURNING GOODS.
SPLENDID BARGAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
BLACK ALPACAS, 40 cts., worth 65 cts.
BLACK ALPACAS, 62½ cts., worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, 75 cts., worth $1 25.
VICTORI CRAPES, $1, worth $1 50.
SILK PLAID EUGENIES, 62½ cts., worth $1.
ENGLISH POPLINS, 75 cts., worth $1 25.
BALMORAL SKIRTING, 75 cts., worth $1 25.
ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, CANTON and TAMISE CLOTHS, MALTESE and CUBAN CLOTHS 5-4 wide, besides innumerable fabrics which will be found equally cheap, especially BLACK SILKS.
(N. B.) JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 851 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite TIFFANY & CO.'S.

HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 747 BROADWAY,
Offer for sale, at the lowest prices,
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS and TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
QUILTS and COUNTERPANES.
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS.
A full assortment of
GOODS FOR MOURNING,
HOSIERY and GLOVES.

C. W. FRENCH,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 607 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Just received a large stock of silk undershirts, English merino and lamb's wool underclothing, Shaker flannel underclothing, beautiful French and English scarfs, worn pieces, fancy neckties, travelling shawls, together with all the novelties of the season, direct from Paris and London. Call and see Winter styles at No. 607 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY'S.

JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND MISSES, FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

INDIA GOODS! MARCHANDISE DE L'INDE! INDIANISCHE WAAREN! All kinds of staple fancy curious articles, silks and shawls, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 68 Nassau-st., (Room No. 36,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN C. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGG,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Honorable George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. SMITH,
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH,
JOSEPH N. BARNES,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 24, 1865.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC ETHIOPIANHOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3—VICTORINE. Evening at 7½—MAZEPPA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KIM-KA—BIANCO—THE WHITES AND THE BROWNS.

WALLACK'S—THE SERF.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—DEAD HAND—DICK THE NEWSBOY—HUNTING A TURTLE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SAM.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE—LIFE FOR LIFE—RAOUL; OR THE MAGIC STAR.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.—THE MANAGER'S TRIUMPH.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—LES MISERABLES—DEAF IN A HORN—WEARING OF THE GREEN—STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN THEATRE—No. 444 BROADWAY—GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM—Between Fourth and Eighth streets—GRAND DIORAMA OF EUROPEAN SCENES.

FINE ART GALLERY, No. 625 Broadway—THE REPUBLICAN COURT; OR, LADY WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION DAY.

DODWORTH HALL—No. 806 Broadway—TOM, THE BLIND NEGRO BOY PIANIST.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

List of Union Meetings in the State of New-York.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24.

DUNKIRK—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
OWEGO—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
WARSAW—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
PENN YAN—Gov. A. W. RANDALL.
BROOKLYN—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Gen. E. W. HINKS.
FULTON—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
ROME—PATRICK CORBET, Esq.
NEW-BERLIN—Hon. GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25.

JAMESTOWN—Hon. THOS. G. ALVORD.
WAVERLY—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
BATAVIA—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
AUBURN—Gov. A. W. RANDALL.
NEWBURGH—Gen. S. F. CAREY.
PORT BYRON—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
POUGHKEEPSIE—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
WATERTOWN—PATRICK CORBETT.
NORWICH—Hon. GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 26.

ELLICOTTVILLE—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
BINGHAMTON—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
SYRACUSE—Gov. A. W. RANDALL, Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
ALBANY—Gen. S. F. CAREY.
SANDY HILL—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
MEDINA—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
ADAMS—PATRICK CORBETT.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27.

CANANDAIGUA—Gov. A. W. RANDALL.
HOMER—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
OLEAN—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
MAYVILLE—Hon. G. A. GROW.
LOCKPORT—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
SALEM—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
BOONVILLE—PATRICK CORBETT.
TROY—Gen. S. F. CAREY.
NORTH BAY, Oneida County—GEORGE L. MAYNARD Esq.

SATURDAY, OCT. 28.

KINGSTON—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
BROADALBIN—Gen. S. F. CAREY.
WELLSVILLE—Hon. G. A. GROW.
CLAVERACK—Hon. W. K. PECK.
SCHENECTADY—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, PATRICK CORBETT, Esq.
TABERGH—GEORGE L. MAYNARD, Esq.

MONDAY, OCT. 30.

NIAGARA FALLS—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
PORT JEFFERSON—Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEWARK—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
WATERTOWN—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
NIAGARA FALLS—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
PORT JEFFERSON—Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
CANAAN FOUR CORNERS—Hon. W. K. PECK.
CORNING—Hon. G. A. GROW.
SARATOGA SPRINGS—Gen. S. F. CAREY.
RHINEBECK—Hon. HENRY WILSON.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.

CANTON—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
ALBION—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
MORRISANIA—Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
GLENS FALLS—Hon. W. K. PECK.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.

OGDENSBURGH—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
ALBANY—Gen. JUDSON L. KILPATRICK, Gen. JOHN S. SWIFT.
CORTLAND—Hon. HENRY WILSON.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2.

MALONE—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
OSWEGO—Gen. S. F. CAREY.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.

PLATTSBUGH—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
JOHNSTOWN—Hon. HENRY WILSON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

TROY—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
ITHACA—Gen. S. F. CAREY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn, by way of Havana, that MAXIMILIAN issued a proclamation on the 2d inst., in which the departure of JUAREZ from Mexican territory is officially announced. The proclamation also threatens severe measures against parties in arms against the Imperial Government. All who harbor guerrillas, or supply them with money, provisions or information, are to be summarily dealt with. The voyage of MAXIMILIAN to Yucatan, previously announced, will take place during November.

The subscribers to the monument fund of Newberryport have taken steps toward a permanent organization. The subscriptions made by the citizens toward filling up the last quota of soldiers having been refunded by the city, the donors have voted to apply $5,000 of the amount to the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the soldiers who have fallen in the war from that city. It is proposed to raise in all $10,000.

A dispatch from Louisville says that the President has approved of the action of Gen. THOMAS in retaining Gen. PALMER in command of the Department of Kentucky, and the Secretary of War approved of Gen. PALMER'S action in regard to granting passes to colored persons.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 21st inst., says that in the Mississippi State Senate a resolution restricting the right and privileges of freedmen to what the statue laws granted before the war, was laid on the table by a large majority.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* continues to record the atrocities perpetrated by MARTHA GRINDER. At the present rate, all the cases of sickness that have occurred in Pittsburgh and vicinity for the last twenty years are likely to be charged to the account of this "American Borgia."

Major LAMB, of Norfolk, who commanded Fort Fisher when it was taken by our forces, has been in Providence, R. I., for some weeks. The minie ball that he received in his hip during the struggle at Fort Fisher has been extracted by a surgeon of that city.

Ex-President FRANK PIERCE has purchased a snug little place of 40 acres, called the Brown Farm, in North Hampton, N. H., north side of Little Bore's Head, and about a mile south of the Atlantic House, at Rye.

A railway collision, resulting in the death of one passenger and the serious injury of a large number of persons, took place, Sunday night, on the New-Haven road. Disregard of orders is said to have been the cause of this disaster.

Last Wednesday, FRANCIS S. MARTIN, a returned soldier, who had lost a leg at Cedar Creek, was crushed to death by a rock he was assisting to excavate in his father's field, at Williamstown, Vt.

On October 14, Big English Bridge, near Knoxville, broke down while three loaded teams were crossing. The horses were killed, the freight lost, and the drivers dangerously injured.

Rev. Dr. W. T. DWIGHT, long regarded as one of the ablest Congregationalist clergymen of New-England, died on Sunday, at Andover, Mass., at the age of 71.

The Albany *Argus* announces that Attorney-General COCHRANE is about to take the stump for the Democracy.

Yesterday morning Ex-Senator PIERRE SOULE had a long private interview with President JOHNSON.

JOHN MITCHEL has not been released, but is still a prisoner at Fortress Monroe.

FROM EUROPE.

The steam *Hibernian*, with European advices to the 13th, arrived yesterday off Father Point. The most important news is an abstract of a correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Lord RUSSELL, on the subject of the depredations of the *Shenandoah* and other rebel cruisers. Mr. ADAMS suggested a reference of the matter in dispute to the arbitration of neutrals. This Lord RUSSELL declined, but proposed to submit the case to a commission. Mr. ADAMS doubted the expediency of such a reference, when the subject was dropped. The English papers regard the correspondence as involving questions of great magnitude, but express the hope that a peaceful conclusion may be arrived at. There is nothing very startling in the general news from the Continent.

LOCAL NEWS.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 471—109 men, 94 women, 131 boys and 137 girls—a decrease of 23 from the mortality of the previous week, and an increase of 107 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased, 236 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 79; infantile marasmus, 44; inflammation of the lungs, 34; infantile convulsions, 31; dysentery, 26; typhoid fever, 18; typhus fever, 13; inflammation of the brain, 13; cholera infantum, 13; deaths from external causes, 41—among which are reported 11 premature births, 4 deaths from old age, 1 drowned, and 11 killed by accidents.

The closing exercises of the Sunday-school Union Anniversary, were held last evening at St. Paul's Church, in Fourth-avenue. Addresses were delivered and the annual report of the Secretary read, which document gave glowing accounts of the successful progress of the Sunday-school movements. A large congregation attended the meeting, which was presided over by Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, and the entire proceedings were highly satisfactory.

The trial of the libel suit of MAX MARETZEK *vs.* CAULDWELL & WHITNEY, proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, was called up again yesterday, before Justice BARBOUR, of the Superior Court, and after considerable argument on the part of counsel, the court directed that it should go over until the first of the November Term.

The case of LAURA KEENE *vs.* CLARKE & STUART, of the Winter Garden Theatre, which is a motion in the Superior Court for an injunction against the defendants, to enjoin them from playing "Our American Cousin," was called on yesterday, but, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, the court directed the matter to be adjourned to Tuesday, the 31st inst.

Coroner COLLIN held inquests yesterday over the bodies of two infants which had probably been murdered. One was found in Fifty-fourth-street, near First-avenue, and had died of hemorrhage of the umbilicus; and the other was found in a paper box in East Fourteenth-street, whither it had probably been thrown by medical students.

The twenty-eight gamesters who were arrested on Sunday, at Nos. 97 and 99 Sixth-avenue, were taken to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning by Sergeant MANGIN. After giving bail, they were released.

MARY HOPPER, a child of 7 years, was mortally burned on Sunday evening, in her parents' apartments, in Tenth-avenue, near Forty-sixth-street, her garments having accidentally taken fire.

The Fire Commissioners, yesterday, relieved from further duty, Hose Companies Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 27, 31, 39, 60 and 61. No other business of interest was transacted.

A steam boiler exploded at No. 91 Elm-street yesterday morning, and Mr. WILLIAM MCCROMM, of No. 540 Pearl-street, was severely scalded.

The market for money in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange yesterday was decidedly easier than last week. The later English news reassured confidence, and Exchange was lower—109 ₱ cent. for favorite Bankers. The Railway speculation strongly upward; Government Stocks steady; Gold 146 ₱ cent.

Produce and Merchandise were in more demand, at generally firmer prices. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Shall the Chicago Platform Party be Exalted?

That, and nothing else than that, is the question which the freemen of this State will pronounce upon. No trickery can either shift or elude it. A party spotted all over with dishonor, claims honor; cankered to the core with perfidy, claims trust. Shall honor and trust be given?

The rebels have contented themselves with asking pardon. They have had manly shame enough to sue for that alone, and, when obtained, to retire with it quietly to their own retreats. From Virginia to Texas, almost universally, the Secessionists have abstained from seeking office, or appealing for popular support in any form. They have recognized that it was not fit for those, whose public action had brought untold calamities, to ask for a renewal of public confidence. They have cheerfully united in awarding to Union men all the public honors and responsibilities. The grace with which this has been done, though of course it could not atone for their original crime, at least has commended them to generous consideration.

The late Copperhead party of the North manifests no such spirit. It claims popular favor with the same assurance this year that it did last year when it issued the party manifesto which pronounced the war a failure; or that it did the year before when it arrayed itself against conscription, and stimulated the riots in our cities and the great conspiracies in the Northwest; or that it did the year previous to that, when it resisted the Emancipation Proclamation and all interference with slavery, virtually invited foreign intervention, heaped abuse without measure upon President LINCOLN for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and by every conceivable expedient sought to break down both the moral and the physical power of the government. Though it is now as clear as the day that the whole action of the party for four years was a practical giving of aid and comfort to the rebellion, and tended to nothing else than the destruction of the nation, it still has the hardihood to claim precedence over that mighty organization of loyal men which carried through the war and saved the country. Not a solitary regret for past error is expressed; not an admission made. On the contrary, even in this State where more than anywhere else the party is most inclined to dissimulation, the resolutions of its State Convention opened with an impudent boast of "the patriotism, fidelity to principle and practical wisdom that have characterized it."

When such is the spirit displayed, it is impossible to forgive and forget; doubly impossible to honor and exalt. The people of this State declared twelve months ago that Copperheadism was to them an utter abomination. They will not declare now that either it, or the party which harbored it, was patriotic, faithful to principle, and practically wise. They will not lift their heel from it to take it to their bosom. It is no less a high public concern that parties should be held responsible for their past actions than that individuals should be—nay, vastly more, for parties have a vastly greater power for good or evil than individuals. To give preferment to a man who has acted against the public good is justly deemed to be destructive of all public morality; immensely more pernicious would it be to give preferment to a political party which has acted against the very life of the republic. There is, in fact, no such public necessity as that of keeping the weight of the popular displeasure upon the party which has been guilty of the greatest of all crimes that can possibly be committed by a political organization, flagrant treason alone excepted.

It is supremely important that it should be established for all time that no party can live which does not give its whole soul to the country in the day of peril. A fate should be visited upon the political organization which lent itself to copperheadism that shall serve as a warning for a thousand years. That is the great patriotic necessity of the time, and all the issues which have been trumped up are but chaff in comparison. If in the new order of things succeeding the war, new questions of public policy shall arise calling for the formation of new parties, let new parties be formed, even if that ever-glorious organization which carried through the war is thereby resolved into its original elements. We make no plea for a continuance of the great Union party one day beyond its capacity to serve every living interest of the times, though we believe that for many a year yet it can accomplish that end far better than any other possible organization. Whether the Union party is to be perpetuated in its present form or not, it is enough for it that its name will stand forever honored in the history of the republic, and that children will count it a glory that fathers did true service in its ranks. If ever the time comes for the Union party to die, let it die; the blessings of the people will follow it. But as to this Copperhead party, there should be no question whether its life is to be continued or not. If it still insist upon affronting this upper air with its presence, the people shall summarily give it an eternal quietus. Whatever else may happen, it should be settled that no political organization can befriend treason with impunity. It should be proclaimed to all the coming generations of Americans that, whatever else parties may strive about, absolute loyalty, unswerving devotion to the government when in danger, intolerance of treason, sedition, or faction, *must be the law of all*. The loyal people of the North, who sustained the war, are now having the opportunity to fix that lesson for all time. In other States they have nobly met this duty. Let there be no failure here.

The British Confederate Cruisers—Mr. Adams and Lord Russell.

We have to-day a brief abstract of a correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Lord RUSSELL, on the subject of the depredations committed upon our commerce by the *Shenandoah* and other Confederate cruisers. We do not perceive that there is anything either novel or startling in this correspondence. And why it should have been given to the British public, through the *Official Gazette*, at this particular time, is not at all apparent. In conformity with the general tenor of his instructions, Mr. ADAMS seems to have taken occasion of the appearance of the piratical craft *Shenandoah* in the Pacific waters in the Spring of the year, to remind Lord RUSSELL that these rebel cruisers were running up an account which his Lordship might find it inconvenient to settle. In the reply of the British Secretary, which he seems to have taken several weeks to frame, there are strong protests of the honor which has characterized all the dealings of the QUEEN'S Government, and there is what appears to be a positive and final disclaimer of all responsibility for the aid and shelter given to the rebel cruizers in British ports. Mr. ADAMS, with admirable temper, suggests a friendly reference of the matters in dispute to the arbitration of neutrals. Lord RUSSELL thinks that the QUEEN'S Government would be leaving their integrity as neutrals open to question in such a reference.

But he is willing that a "commission"—how composed or of what character does not appear in the correspondence—should take the question of the alleged losses suffered by us into consideration. Mr. ADAMS throws doubt upon the expediency or value of this proposal. And there, as far as the abstract of the correspondence shows, the matter now rests.

The date of the correspondence is not without significance. Mr. ADAMS made his statement and appeal before the news of the fall of Richmond could have reached England. Lord RUSSELL'S answer was not written until the fall of Richmond and the surrender of LEE.

The Industrial Prospects of the South.

The inevitable consequence of the suppression of the rebellion has been a temporary paralysis of industry and enterprise in the South. The war and the blockade, in the first place, caused a diversion of Southern labor from its accustomed channels. When cotton could no longer be exported it ceased to be produced, for the most part; and when grain and other necessaries of life were the only agricultural products which found a market, all attention was given to their cultivation. But even these articles lost their value to the producer when the so-called Confederate Government turned highwayman and robbed the people of the fruits of their toil; and in the general confusion, uncertainty and terror which prevailed at seed-time of the present year, barely enough attention was given to planting to save the people from famine during the ensuing Winter and Spring.

The collapse of the rebellion was the signal for the immediate and universal abolition of slavery. This measure had become a political, as it had formerly been a military, necessity. The plighted faith of the nation, and justice to the negro race, demanded it; while it was universally felt to be the only sure guarantee of the future peace of the country. But the disorder consequent upon the sudden transition from slavery to freedom was none the less serious and inconvenient. The negroes, like school-boys in vacation, were prone to forget everything but the joy of liberation from restraint; and as their bondage had lasted for generations, their holiday is for a year. This, however, is not the universal, nor even the general rule. We believe that the great majority have been at work, more or less, from the day of their liberation; and that the idleness of the remainder is oftener to be explained by an inability to find remunerative employment, than by an indisposition to labor.

But the disorganization is not confined to the laboring class. It is equally manifest in the conduct of the proprietors. They are slow to adapt themselves to the new order of things. The long habit of giving imperative commands and of inflicting summary punishments for disobedience, has unfitted them for the position they now occupy as the employers of free laborers. They have abandoned all claim to the involuntary services of their late bondmen, but they cannot immediately divest themselves of the imperious manners and the ungovernable passions which slavery fostered. There is also an ignorance of the economy which prevails among the agriculturists of the free States, which, for the time, is a great obstacle to success. When negroes constituted the most valuable species of property in the community, and always commanded high prices, the tendency was to keep more than were necessary for agricultural and domestic labor. There must be two or three women and girls about the kitchen, one or two boys to "tote" water and wood, one or two about the stables, a chambermaid or two, dining-room servants and nurses; and in wealthy families it was the custom for each member, old and young, to have a "body" servant. Poor families, even, which in free communities, would never think of hiring servants, were in the habit of having one or more negroes, loaned by a rich neighbor, for their food and clothing, to wait on them. These luxurious habits are hard to forget and to lay aside. It will require time to introduce the "modern improvements" into Southern households, by which labor is saved and servants dispensed with.

In the work of organizing industry in the Southern States, upon the new basis of freedom, and of restoring order and prosperity, much must depend upon the spirit, intelligence and effort of the people. If violence, resulting from the antagonism of races, shall prevail, it is, of course, idle to look for the prosperity or happiness of either. The South must, in that event, decline in population, and continue to lose rank and consideration, until it becomes like Mexico, a synonym for disorder and anarchy.

But we are glad to believe, from all we have seen and heard, that a better fate awaits her misguided people. Their intelligence and training, under a regular government, their long career of prosperity as the cultivators of the soil, and the splendid opportunity they now enjoy of retrieving their fortunes by the production of cotton, all inspire the hope that good sense and humanity will take the place of infatuated pride and revenge. We have said that much will depend upon the spirit and effort of the people; but supposing that they will be governed by reason and justice, at least to the extent of preserving order, there are other influences which must come into play, resulting from natural causes, by which the prosperity of the South will be promoted.

The abolition of slavery has removed the great hindrance to trade, commerce and manufactures. That institution absorbed the accumulated industry of the South without adding anything to its productive resources. It was not capital hoarded, but capital sunk. It was three thousand millions of money invested in a useless monopoly of labor, when the labor would have been more productive if left free, and uncounted as capital. This money value of four million slaves, to four hundred thousand masters, has been destroyed, but nothing valuable to the nation at large has been destroyed. The negroes remain. The burning of Richmond by the rebels, the destruction of houses and fences, horses, cattle, and furniture by the two armies, was a lessening of Southern capital. But the abolition of slavery left the *subject* of property untouched, with all its productive power complete. In other words, the proclamation of President LINCOLN transferred the title to the slaves, from the master to the bondman, so that the nation lost nothing in the aggregate.

This unproductive absorbent of capital being removed, there can be, in future, no such useless investment. The annual accumulations must take some other form. A large part will doubtless be spent upon luxuries as heretofore; but no investment can in future be made in slaves. And all capital which would have taken that unproductive form must now take one which will be at once advantageous to the individual and to society. This is a great point gained, and we think we are not mistaken in assuming that the consequences will soon develop themselves.

But there are other economical consequences of the abolition of slavery, which desire to be noticed, and their operation is so tangible that every one in the least acquainted with Southern modes of doing business will at one recoguize them. Wherever slavery prevailed, it was the practice, growing out of the nature of the system, to cultivate large plantations, embracing many hundred, and often several thousand acres of land. Agricultural operations were performed on a large scale, and crops worth many thousands of dollars were raised. The families of the planters, including their slaves, were large, embracing from twenty to two or three hundred persons. The outlay for clothing, for hats, blankets and shoes, for groceries, for farming utensils, for salt and iron, were correspondingly large, and the consequence was that the proprietor found it to his advantage to be his own factor and merchant. He accompanied his crop to the seaport town, sold it, and laid in a supply, for the year, of the articles above enumerated. He therefore gave little encouragement to the village or country merchant in his neighborhood, and the village remained a village from generation to generation. There are many fine counties in Virginia to this day, which have no villages worthy of the name; and even their court-houses are designated on the map by the initial letters C. H. All this will be changed now that slavery is abolished. The proprietors will sell or rent their lands to small farmers, the negroes will buy their own clothes, and many luxuries which they never enjoyed before; every body will patronize the domestic markets; hundreds will betake themselves to handicrafts who heretofore were mere field hands, and the result will be a great improvement in the Southern towns and villages. These growing towns will create a home market for many articles, such as vegetables, poultry, &c., which heretofore never had any considerable money value in the interior of the South, and thus the condition of the country people will improve; and they will cease to "move on" in search of new lands to desolate by slaveholding husbandry. The South will cease to wear a colonial aspect, which seems to be inseparable from slavery; labor will become diversified, villages will become towns, towns will become cities, and civilization will advance.

JOHN MITCHEL AND THE FENIANS.—Did not the Fenian Congress cheer too early and too lustily the other day, when they hurrahed themselves hoarse over the announced release of Mr. MITCHEL? Instead of thus going into hysterics over such an event, they ought rather to have inquired whether the liberation was not indirectly brought about by agents of the British Government in this country, for the purpose of destroying the Fenian organization and thwarting all its schemes. JOHN'S past history has demonstrated that whatever he touches politically, he kills. If the use of nervous English could make a cause triumphant, he would be the very "broth of a boy" as a leader; but if with this there should be combined a certain amount of judgment, common sense, and the respect for the rights of others, then, he is the last man living to head a popular movement. The Fenians ought to know that Mr. MITCHEL'S touch is fatal, as shown by his career in Dublin, New-York and Richmond.

The "Home Building Association."

The great want of the working classes of New-York is a *home*. Rooms in immense caravanseries of tenement-houses, or houses shared with two or three other families, cannot be called homes. An American mechanic would like to have a place which he could call his own, where he would not be subject to the watching or nuisances of neighbors, where his children could grow up in society which he could choose for them, and he could live at his own taste and fancy, dependent on no landlord or agent.

But in New-York it is almost impossible for him to secure this. Land is so expensive that many people must be housed on the same superficial space.

If a mechanic need a house, he can hardly get one, even the poorest, at less than $400 or $500 per annum, which is a large outlay for him, and even this will be in a back street, with bad air and worse company around it. If he share his house, then all the discomforts and quarrels arise which always follow the close contact of two families. He is consequently either forced to a tenement-house, where his children are continually depraved and degraded, and he is exposed to incessant annoyance, or he is driven entirely to the country.

This process is going on constantly in New-York, and the result is that what may reasonably be called our most vigorous class—the mechanics—are becoming depressed in the moral scale, through the influence of over-crowding, or they are banished from the city, so that New-York bids fair to be like Rome in its period of greatest magnificence and greatest corruption—given up to the very rich and the very poor. This state of things is worse in our city than in many foreign cities—London for instance—for the English habit is to build small houses of two stories, in which a vast number of families of moderate means live. Yet even there the necessity of "cottage-houses" is deeply felt. In many of our American cities, such as Buffalo and Philadelphia, the cheapness of land allowed at an early period many cottages to be built, and the mechanics in them have the inestimable advantage of living in their own homes.

This evil of New-York is attempted to be remedied by an association already mentioned by us, and whose advertisement will be found in another column—the House-Building Association. It is founded by gentlemen whose names will be a guarantee both of its trustworthy character and business success. The association have just finished six houses, and will soon offer six more, in an airy, healthy site in Williamsburgh, (North Ninth-street,) near the ferry, designed for mechanics. Each house contains a coal-room, kitchen, two parlors and three bed-rooms, with a separate yard.

They are offered for sale at a low rate, giving, however, a fair profit, and if sold, the money will be immediately applied to building new houses in other districts, of a similar character; thus the capital will pay a regular per centage to the stockholders, and at the same time be turned over and over for the benefit of the community. If they are not sold, they will be let on a plan which we do not ever remember to have known adopted, but which shows great wisdom and ingenuity. The great desideratum for both landlord and tenant is, that the latter should have a permanent interest in the property. The building is much better preserved, while the character of any class is improved by making them freeholders. It is for the interest of the community, that every man, if possible, should own his own house. Our mechanics, under the universal extravagance of all classes, have not saved much. The association proposes to turn over their capital and make the tenants owners in the following manner: Each house, we will suppose, is worth $2,600; it would be ordinarily let for $300. They propose, however, that each occupant should pay down say $400 cash, and then $400 per annum as rent. He is then credited on the books of the association with $200 annually from his rent, and the interest—say $24—on his payment. When this amounts to $1,600, after seven or eight years, the house becomes his, subject to a mortgage by the company of say $1,000, he no longer paying rent, but merely the interest on the mortgage, and thus becoming a house-owner. In seven years, in this way, with a rent of $400, every mechanic would become a freeholder and a possessor of his own home. The company could thus also continually turn their money over, and obtain loans on their present estate, building new houses and giving to their stockholders a regular dividend of seven per cent. Hundreds of small houses could thus be built all around New-York, convenient to its business, and relieving the city incredibly, and elevating that most worthy class.

We do not pretend, in this description of this most ingenious plan, to have given the exact business details; these must be learned from the agent of the company. This, however, is the general scope of the enterprise. We regard it as one most important for the interests of the city.

The elevation and security of the mechanics would be the elevation of all classes beneath them. The Home Building Association would force builders to construct just such cheap little houses in all the districts neighboring on New-York, and the city would become surrounded with a population of small, intelligent freeholders—the best class for the general interests. For fear that our mechanics may not be able to take advantage of this excellent offer, we append the address of the agent, Mr. REYNOLDS, at M. K. JESUP'S, No. 59 Exchange-place.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Verdi's opera of "Il Trovatore" was given here last evening to a very good house. We have recently spoken of the performance, and need add nothing on the present occasion, except that the favorite morceaux were received with the customary favor.

Mr. MARETZEK presents to his subscribers to-night his first *pièce de resistance*—a novelty in the shape of a comic opera, called "Crispino e la Comare"—the "Cobbler and the Fairy." The work is entirely new to an American audience; and although written several years since, is only now—when its authors are in their graves—making its way in the world. It was produced last season at the Theatre Italien, Paris, with such marked success, that M. BAGIER has selected it for his leading attraction this Fall. The papers are enthusiastic about the music. "Crispino e la Comare," says *L'Art Musical*, is a work that the French public has accepted at once, and whose delicious inspirations have been carried on the wings of success to the four corners of France. Fully possessing the brilliant and animated melodies of such cherished masters as PAISIELLO, CIMAROSA, ROSSINI and DONIZETTI, the airs have run rapidly through the entire gamut of popularity; from the theatre they have passed to the saloon, and from the saloon they have descended to the workshop and the street. The performance was a running-fire of applause, and all the leading morceaux were "encore'd." The story of the piece is amusing, and illustrates the well-known Latin apothegm, that the shoemaker should not go beyond his last. It is rather more fanciful, and decidedly more funny than the majority of professedly comic libretti. *Crispino* and *Annetta* his wife, are an unfortunate couple who confront the world, the one with a lap-stone, the other with ballads—which she certainly sings charmingly, but to little pecuniary good. The husband becomes at last frantic, and determines to put an end to his misery and his life at the same time, by plunging headforemost into a well. It is at this moment that the Fairy appears. She has a better use for *Crispino*, and takes him under her protection. For the confusion of certain quacks he is to become a great doctor, and the Fairy gives him a guarantee of success, which must at least keep him out of mischief. Whenever he visits a patient he must look around and note if she be present, (invisible to all save *Crispino*,) for in that case the patient will die, but should she not make her appearance, the sufferer will surely recover. This incident, it will be perceived, has been borrowed by the author of the "Angel of Midnight." *Crispino*, in spite of his ignorant manner, becomes famous, having performed many marvellous cures. He is ridiculed by the regular faculty, but he takes their practice, and acquires great wealth. He becomes overbearing and insolent. The Fairy, offended with him, conveys him to her subterranean abode, where, under the fear of death, she teaches him a lesson. He begs to be allowed to see once more his wife and family, and this is granted through the medium of a magic mirror—the little domestic circle being engaged in offering up a prayer for the absent *Crispino*. He begs hard for his life, and promises to reform and be a good husband. The Fairy grants his request, and he awakes to find that he has been the victim of a feverish dream. The incidents and the situations are alike good in this agreeable play, and we are quite sure that the *casts* at our Academy will be far better than that at the Italiens, Signor ROVERE, one of the best comic actors now on the stage, is the *Crispino*, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG the *Annetta*, Mlle. FISHER the Fairy, and for the other *rôles* we have Signori IRFRE, BELLINI and MARA.

The *Weekly Review* stands resolutely to the wrong in the matter of Mme. GAZZANIGA'S mid-ocean concert, and seems indeed rather proud of having this week got a little deeper in the mire. Here is the gracious paragraph: "We see, with surprise, that a contemporary ascribes the form which we had last week about Mme. GAZZANIGA'S giving a concert on board the ship and making (180 by it, to a spirit of unkindness on our part against the lady. We assure our cotemporary that such is not the case at all, but that we only repeated a fact of which we were informed by very good authority, and which showed that Mme. GAZZANIGA is as great, if not greater, as a speculating lady than she is as an artist. To give concerts on board a ship in order to defray the expenses of the voyage, is not very creditable to so wealthy an artist as Mme. GAZZANIGA is. We hardly think that a man who says of a miser, that he is a miser shows an unkind spirit toward that person." It is a pity to disturb the beautiful complacency of this writer, but as our first correction does not seem to have had the desired effect, we must really try to stir him up in another way. Illiberal paragraphs of the kind just quoted travel fast, and are especially annoying to people who know their absolute untruth and injustice. Simply, then, Mme. GAZZANIGA did not give a concert in order to defray the expenses of her voyage, but purely out of kindliness and good will toward the firemen and sailors of the ship, among whom the entire receipts were divided. The question whether Mme. GAZZANIGA is as great as a speculating lady as she is as an artist, remains yet to be decided, and will, no doubt, prove a congenial topic for our cotemporary's pen. It will, perhaps, assist him to learn that the price of tickets was limited to two francs, and that it is by no means an unusual thing to give concerts on our Atlantic steamers whenever an artist can be found to lend his or her gratuitous services to the occasion. The object is invariably a benevolent one, and we venture to say that no commander of a vessel would for a moment lend himself or his saloon to the mere speculations of professional passengers. Such a thing is, at all events, unheard of, up to the present time.

An exceedingly interesting concert will be given at Irving Hall on Monday evening next. The three brothers FORMES are the *entrepreneurs*. We are all acquainted with Herr CARL FORMES, the celebrated basso, and the musical community will, we are sure, be glad to hear him in concert, where he is unrivalled. Herr THEODORE FORMES is a tenor of the first rank, and has long been famous in Germany. Herr WILHELM FORMES is a baritone. It will be noticed that this remarkable family possesses all the voices that are allotted to the male sex. It is a pity that we have not an opportunity of hearing the gentlemen in opera; but for the moment, we must be content with the humbler attractions of the concert-room. The FORMES Brothers intend traveling through the country. There can be no doubt concerning their success.

WATSON'S *Weekly Art Journal* comes to us this week in a radiant garb of prosperity. The form is materially enlarged, and the paper displays all the evidences of success. The present number commences the fourth volume, and is a good time to commence subscribing. The musical and fine arts criticisms are unusually full and interesting.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—In addition to a very excellent programme of colored minstrelsy, Mr. WOOD last night favored his audience with a most extraordinary sensationalism entitled the "Manager's Triumph, or the Blackmailer's Defeat." Were the intent and drift of the composition at all obscure—and they are not—the names of the *dramatis personæ* would clearly indicate the point and moral of the play. In brief, the story narrates the ills to which managerial flesh is said to have been exposed for some time past, the disgust of Satan at the folly of his protege and his determination to "go back on him," the council of managers at which Messrs. Stuart, Wallack, Wood, Bryant, Wheatley, Maretzek, Barnum and Mrs. Wood appear to take high vows of vengeance, the emute between the managers and the blackmailer, the fearful dreams of the aforesaid, and his final descent, to slow music, to the realms of sulphuric torment and never-ending remorse. The questionable propriety of thus holding any one up to ridicule and contempt of the public, seemed to have but little weight with the audience, which was uproariously merry, and seized with readiness every local allusion and personal application. One or two rehearsals will somewhat oil the wheels of business, and then, doubtless the "Managers' Triumph," slang, wit, venom and all, will have a good and paying run. The gentlemen personating our suave and courtly managers, would do well to follow the example of COOL WHITE, who, with Mr. BUDWORTH, perhaps, was the only one "up" in his part, and whose acting could in any way be commended.

Personal.

—Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, formerly Member of Congress from Alabama, has just been pardoned by President JOHNSON. Mr. HILLIARD has recently written *D. L. Yale*, a novel of great interest and power, which will soon be published by the well-known publishers BLALOCK & Co., of No. 19 Beekman-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 23.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

A deputation of Congregationalists, consisting of the pastor and sixteen members of the new church recently organized in this city, called upon President Johnson to-day in pursuance of resolutions recently adopted by that body, and expressed to him the respectful wish that he will appoint and set apart Thursday, Nov. 30 next, the day usually observed annually by most of the States of the Union as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for His goodness unto us as a nation, and especially for the suppression of the recent rebellion, for the destruction of slavery—the cause of our civil war—and for the restoration of peace within all our borders; and to offer devout supplications that He still would keep us as He has done in all our national history and trials under His Divine guardianship, and inspire all our rulers and people to deal justly, love mercy and walk humbly before him; and tendering to President Johnson their prayers that he may, in the discharge of the high and solemn duties which Providence has devolved upon him, be sustained by the God of our fathers and be guided by that wisdom which comes down from above. Rev. B. F. MORRIS, the pastor, in his address, said:

"In common with all the churches in this city and throughout the land, it is the aim of the church society we represent, through the benign doctrines and influences of the Christian religion, to add much strength to the administration of the government, and to diffuse those Christian and patriotic principles which constitute the true life and moral glory of nations.

We sincerely invoke her President, the God of WASHINGTON and the God of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whom the nation profoundly believes were aided and guided by God in their respective works, the one to found, and the other to preserve our free institutions, to direct, uphold and bless you in the administration of the government, and to enable you and your official advisers and helpers to reconstruct and reestablish our civil institutions on the foundation of righteousness, and so receive the crowning and perpetual blessing of Almighty God, and our precious inheritance of liberty and religion be transmitted to coming generations."

The President in reply observed that whatever he could say on this occasion must necessarily be a recapitulation of what he had previously uttered. He, however, tendered his profound thanks for the expressions of the Church and the society, and remarked that he should be guided by the same principles of right and justice which he had frequently publicly declared, and which lay at the foundation of all good government, and of which religion constituted a vital and important part. He should exert himself to the utmost to turn the political tides into such channels as would be best calculated to preserve our honor and the national integrity. The members of the commission were individually introduced to the President, and after a short time spent in conversation they retired.

SOUTHERNERS CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT.

There was a large crowd of Southerners at the Executive mansion to-day.

Ex-Senator PIERRE SOULE had a private interview with the President this morning, continuing for about an hour.

Gen. DICK TAYLOR was in the ante-room waiting to see the President.

THE ORGANIZATION OF MOUNTED BATTERIES.

Gen. GRANT has ordered that the organization and armament of the mounted batteries will in future consist of seventy-four privates, seventy-three officers, fifty-six sabres, drivers not being armed, and eight revolvers for chiefs of pieces and caissons. One of the two authorized mounted batteries of each regular artillery regiment will have four Napoleon guns, and the other four 3-inch rifled Bodman guns. The regimental commander will designate to which battery each armament shall be assigned.

ORDER RESPECTING DESERTERS.

The following order has just been issued by the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Oct. 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1 2.—Hereafter no person shall be arrested as a deserter for having failed to report under any draft, or for any other non-compliance with the enrolment act or the amendments thereto. Any and all persons of this class now held, will be immediately discharged.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjut.-Gen.

TO BE RELIEVED.

Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, will shortly ask to be placed on the retired list, and will take up his residence in Louisiana, on a cotton estate which he has purchased there.

GEN. GRANT VISITS PHILADELPHIA.

Gen. GRANT and several members of his staff went to Philadelphia, this morning, in order to be present at the inauguration of the great fair for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, which takes place this evening. The President, who was invited, was unable to go.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

Advices have been received here from the election in Florida, which took place on the 10th inst. A very light vote was polled, not to exceed 3,000 in the entire State, and the delegates elected to the State Convention are mostly of a strong Union character, and strongly indorse the policy indicated by Gov. MARVIN. Judge BURRITT was elected delegate from the Jacksonville District.

THE CASE OF EX-SENATOR YULEE.

Strong efforts are being made to induce the President to release Ex-Senator DAVID L. YULEE, of Florida, from Fort Pulaski, where he is now confined. Mr. YULEE is President of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad. A man of wide influence upon the political and material interests of the State, and his release is greatly desired by the people of Florida, in order that he may exert himself for the restoration of business prosperity in that State.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, writes to the President that he desires the United States military forces in that State to be retained. Whilst the State is being organized, he wants the troops to preserve order.

THE FREEDMEN AND THE SEA ISLANDS.

A delegation from Florida is here, urging the suspension of the order to Gen. HOWARD as to the occupation of the Sea Islands. They want the freedmen kept there temporarily till all arrangements can be made for their transmission for the State of Florida, where their labor is much needed by the planters.

SHOULD AN AMNESTY OATH BE STAMPED?

The United States Assessors at Atlanta, Ga., ask Commissioners of Internal Revenue whether the certificate of an officer to the amnesty oath of an ex-rebel should be stamped. The commissioner decides that such certificate, whether the oath be taken before a civil or military officer, requires a stamp, which should be canceled by the person taking the oath.

TAXATION OF ALCOHOL.

Numerous letters are received at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, inquiring whether a statement going the rounds of the public press to the effect that he has decided that alcohol made from beer is not subject to taxation, on the ground that such beer has already been taxed, is correct. On inquiry, we learn that the commissioner has made no such decision, but has, in fact, decided that alcohol so made is subject to taxation as set forth in a decision published in the TIMES some weeks ago.

FINANCIAL.

It is believed that the amount of $50,000,000 of five-twenty bonds, as recently advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury, has all been taken by the conversion of compound interest notes and other interest-bearing securities.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $1,218,-336 88.

THE WIRZ COMMISSION.

The WIRZ Military Commission were in secret session to-day, examining and deliberating upon the testimony which covers five thousand legal-cap pages. It is supposed they will make up their findings by Wednesday.

PARDONS GRANTED.

A notice was posted giving a list of eighty or ninety persons whose pardons were ready for delivery at the State Department. Among them were WILLIAM C. P. and ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, and W. C. BULLOCK, of Kentucky.

A DREADFUL MURDER.

The murder of HARRIET WELLES by her paramour, LEVI L. FARWELL, which occurred yesterday morning on Thirteen-and-a-half-street, proves to have been a more diabolical deed than was at first supposed. The evidence before the Coroner's jury, to-day, showed that the murderer deliberately administered chloroform to his victim while she was asleep, then strangled her to death, threw her body into a closet, robbed her of her watch and jewelry, and then fled. He has not yet been arrested. The intimating purpose of the murderer is said to have been the refusal of the woman to marry him, he having sworn that if he did not marry her no one else should. Although keeping a house of prostitution here, the deceased is said to have been respectably connected, and has a son at school at New-Brunswick, N. J., for which place she intended to start this evening. She was 36 years of age, and came to this city with FARWELL from Albany, N. Y. FARWELL came originally from Massachusetts.

THE STONEWALL.

The steamers *Rhode Island* and *Hornet* left here to-day, for Havana, to bring to Boston the rebel ram *Stonewall*.

CITY POLITICS.

Senatorial Nominations.

The Fourth District Union Senatorial Convention, last night, nominated Col. MICHAEL C. BURNS for Senator. Col. BURNS has served with distinction in one of our city regiments.

UNITED SERVICES SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Convention of Delegates of the Seventh Senatorial District, held on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, on Saturday evening, Col. WILLIAM DELACY, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, was unanimously nominated for Senator.

Declination of C. A. Seward.

Messrs. B. C. Benedict, Thomas B. Smith and John A. Foster:

GENTLEMEN: Absence from the city prevented my acknowledgment yesterday of your letter advising me that I was, on Thursday evening, "unanimously nominated" by the Union Judicial Convention "for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court."

Be pleased to convey to the members of the convention my high appreciation of the honor which they have conferred upon me, and which is to me doubly gratifying because it was both unexpected and unsolicited. I am constrained, however, to decline the nomination. I am so fettered by my professional and business engagements that I cannot well break away. My relations with my partners have been so long continued, and so intimate, and withal so satisfactory, that I am disinclined to terminate them. You will please, therefore, advise the convention of this declination, and accept for yourselves my thanks for the very kind terms in which you have announced to me the nomination.

I am, gentlemen, very sincerely, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE A. SEWARD.

Mr. Mercer's Emigration Scheme.

In the following communication Mr. MERCER explains the reasons which induced him to spend time and money in the endeavor to introduce a large female immigration into Washington Territory:

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, NEW-YORK,
Monday, Oct. 23, 1865.

In accordance with your request, and to satisfy many inquiring minds, I make a statement of the reasons why I have spent so much time and money in the endeavor to introduce a large female immigration into Washington Territory. About five years ago, a desire possessed me to pay a visit to the extreme northwest portion of our country; and I found that not only was Washington Territory blessed with a most congenial climate, free from the extremes of cold in Winter and of heat in Summer, but in all that tends to make a country rich in material resources it was highly favored. With a sufficient amount of agricultural land to produce supplies for a million of people, there was the finest and most extensive lumber region in the world. Already did she send fine ships, heavily freighted with lumber, to the ports of California, Central and South America, China, Japan and the islands of the Pacific. The mineral wealth of the Puget Sound district, although then almost entirely undeveloped, was known to be unlimited. The coal was not of the best quality, though a good article. The fish were a source of future wealth to the territory, only equalled by the immense revenue of the New England fisheries. The pasture lands in the eastern part of the territory were very extensive, and particularly adapted to wool-growing. Most varieties of fruits in temperate climate flourished, and the grains and grasses yielded abundantly, except corn, which will make a fair crop.

Having thus viewed the resources of the country, I next sought a knowledge of the people. They were found to be highly intelligent and sociable, and possessed of many good qualities. Society was largely made up of young men from the Eastern States, who had been well reared and liberally educated. But on arriving at the age of manhood they saw the avenues of trade and successful business forever closed to them; and being energetic and ambitious, resolved not to plod on in the beaten path, but to go forth to the Great West, and there carve out a fortune and a home for themselves. Their sisters and mothers they had left behind, and as bachelors they were masters of the field and the kitchen:

"Neither locks had they to their doors, nor locks to their windows;
But their dwellings were open as day and the hearts of their owners;
There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in abundance."

True, there were many very interesting families in the country, but the mass of the population was made up of the class above named. Churches and school houses there were, but the great elevating, refining, and moralizing element—true woman—was wonderfully wanting. Not that the ladies of Washington Territory were less pure or high-minded than those of any other land, but the limited number of them left the good work greater than they could perform. Young men were there fresh from the home circles and families of the East, with fond memories of prayerful mothers and watchful fathers; yet distance and time were rapidly changing those memories and altering character. The tendency with both young and old was to forget their associations, and in a certain degree to depart from their former course of conduct.

Thus beholding the country and the people, I determined to do all in my power to aid in the development of the material resources of the territory, and the establishment of right principles in society. With this as the motive power, I have come among you to labor, and thus far have been quite successful in inducing the right sort of ladies to go with me to the territory. I appeal to high-minded women to go into the West to aid in throwing around those who have gone before the restraints of well-regulated society; to cultivate the higher and purer faculties of man by casting about him those refining influences that true women always carry with them; to build up happy homes, and let true sunlight shine round the hearthstone. It is simply a matter of duty on the part of Eastern women to go to the West, where their presence and influence are so much needed. Almost every family in the East is represented on the Pacific slope, and you only go to protect your brothers. I would not urge you to go did I not know that the country possessed ample resources, and will eventually be a most desirable place for residence.

It is certainly some pleasure to both male or female to know that their influence is felt, and to see the effect of their good example. Those who accompany me must not expect to occupy a flower garden, or to live upon sweet perfume, but must calculate that they are going into the vineyard to labor, and that their labor will be rewarded. We want good men—men with willing hands and cheerful hearts, also; for, the country is new and holds out inducements to all who would seek a name, and the means of gaining an honest living. Especially do we need the manufacturer, for most of our goods are now shipped from the East, by way of Cape Horn or the Isthmus.

Hoping that this rough sketch may answer to satisfy those who would know my motive, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. S. MERCER.

Mr. MERCER has opened an office in this city at No. 91 West-street, near Pier No. 13. His steamer will probably start early in November.

The Trotting Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Saturday, Oct. 21.—Match $400; mile heats, best three in five.

John Murphy named b. g. Butcher Boy, (in harness)..... 1 1 1
R. Walker named b. m. ——, (under saddle)... 2 2 2
Time—3:01, 2:59, 3:01.

SAME DAY.—Match, $600; mile heats, best three in five.

T. Churchill named b. g. Tony Pastor, (to wagon)..... 1 1 2 1
P. Heffline named gr. g. Young Oscar, (in harness)..... 2 2 1 2
Time—3:06, 3:03, 3:01, 3:02.

Both of these trots were unworthy of extended comment. The summaries will suffice for all the purposes of racing men.

THE GREAT TROT OF THURSDAY.

The match between the stallion *George Wilkes* and the renowned *Commodore Vanderbilt*, for $2,000, will take place on Thursday next. A most exciting struggle is confidently anticipated.

Anniversary Meeting of the National Methodist Episcopal Sunday-School Union.

The interesting anniversary exercises of the National Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to a fitting and interesting close last evening by the usual anniversary meeting of the society. The celebration was held in St. Paul's Church, in the Fourth-avenue, and the meeting was attended by a large congregation of those interested in the progress of the Union. Hon. MOSES F. ODELL presided.

After the meeting was opened with the customary exercises of prayer and praise, Dr. WISE, Corresponding Secretary, read his report. From this we learn that the present anniversary is the first held in this city for ten years past. That at the last meeting in New-York, the Union had 16,488 schools, and now 18,891, or an increase of 2,823 Sunday-schools in ten years. The total number of teachers now laboring in Sunday-schools is 158,745, or an increase of 39,866. The present number of scholars is 917,995, being an increase in ten years of 232,806.

To supply this grand army of children with reading, the Sunday School *Union*, through its Editor and the book agents, have issued during the decade: New bound volumes published, 432; books in paper-covers, requisites, &c., 196; whole number new publications, 630; whole number books issued, 5,744,907; whole number of paper-covered books and tracts put up, 8,-014,326; number of copies of Sunday School *Advocate*, 46,795,665; number of copies of Teachers' *Journal*, 602,000; present number bound volumes, 1,850; periodical number tracts, paper-covered volumes, &c., 813; whole number of Sunday-school publications, 2,641.

Eloquent and pertinent addresses were delivered by Rev. W. F. RIDDLE, of Baltimore; Rev. E. L. CORLISS, Rev. Dr. RAINSFORD and Rev. T. F. HILDEBURN. Their remarks were intended to prove the great work being accomplished by the Sunday-schools through out the land, and they spoke of the gratifying success their movement was obtaining every succeeding year.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. D. C. Buell, Austin; Hon. W. R. Murphy, Pittsburgh; Col. J. McKibbon, U. S. A.; Judge R. Detrick, Nevada; Col. J. C. Palmer, New-Orleans, and Col. Revs, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan.

Lieut.-Gov. Sherwood, St. Paul, Minn.; Gen. J. W. Denver, Washington; Col. Jack Thornton, Ala., and Dr. E. Ludlow, Chicago, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Davis, of Virginia; Hon. R. H. Porter, of St. Louis, are at the St. James Hotel.

Maj. Tucker, Washington, and Capt. Chas. Spear, Boston, are at the Astor House.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SENTENCE OF A PRUSSIAN CRIMINAL.—AUGUST ADOLPHE VOSSHEINRICH, the Prussian railroad officer, who came to this city last year, bringing with him a female companion and a considerable amount of money which he had embezzled from the Berlin and Hamburg Railroad Company, and who was sent back to Prussia, has just been tried by the Court of Justice at Berlin. VOSSHEINRICH, it will be remembered, went from New-York to Chicago, where he built a house and proposed to establish himself in business; but he was traced by the late Prussian Consul-General, Mr. SCHMIDT, and by Mr. LAPAUGH, the counsel of the Prussian authorities, and after a hearing before a United States Commissioner, the prisoner was surrendered under the Extradition treaty. His punishment is to be eight years' imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of two thousand thalers.

INSPECTION OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Yesterday afternoon the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. was inspected by Gen. HALL and staff. The command appeared to good advantage, their uniforms and equipments being in very fine condition and order. The line was punctually formed at 1 P. M., there answering roll-call nearly 450 men. Col. VARIAN was in command, and his regiment reflected great credit upon himself and his subordinate officers by their crack drill and superior appearance. The inspection was in every way a success. The regiment afterwards marched down Broadway, and on passing the Mexican Loan Agency saluted the Mexican and national flags there displayed. They afterwards partook of a splendid collation at their armory.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance of this State held their annual election on Friday last, when the following officers were elected: Grand Patron, Henry Deane, Grand Vice Patron, Joseph T. Reed; Grand Secretary, Edward S. Clinch; Grand Assistant Secretary, J. Osborne; Grand Treasurer, Watkin W. Jones; Grand Guide, James G. McMurray; Grand Watchman, Chas. L. Merrill.

THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.—The Fair in aid of the Union Home and School is now being held at No. 446 Broadway. The Home was established for the care and maintenance of the children of our volunteers, and has already done a good work. The fair, which will continue for one week, presents many attractions, the ladies who have it under their special charge having filled the stalls with an abundance of beautiful articles, arranged with much taste.

EIGHTH WARD BURGLARIES.—Late on Sunday night Mr. MARCUS E. HARRIS' dwelling, at No. 128 West Houston-street, was entered by burglars, who forced one of the rear windows and stole $125 worth of feminine wearing apparel. Mrs. SMITH'S abode, at No. 126 West Houston-street, was also entered by burglars, who stole $30 worth of silverware.

THE TUNISIAN EMBASSY.—The members of the Embassy will leave this city to-day for Washington, accompanied by Mr. PERRY, who will present them to the President. It is probable that the Tunisians will visit some of the Indian territories for the purpose of seeing the red man in his native State, before returning to Tunis.

ARREST OF RIVER THIEVES.—Officers HARVEY and WELSH, of the Harbor Police, yesterday arrested two river thieves named PATRICK HURLEY and JAMES HEENAN, for stealing 800 feed bags from on board the schooner *Island Home*, lying between Piers 5 and 6 North River. They were committed. The property is at the headquarters.

A NEW STEAMSHIP.—The new steamship *Neshannock*, of the Cromwell New-Orleans Line, is open for the inspection of the public on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. She lies at pier 11 North River. Cards of admission can be obtained at the office of H. B. Cromwell & Co., No. 86 West-street.

THE NEW MANHATTAN CLUB-HOUSE.—The Manhattan Club, of this city, has purchased for a club-house, through Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., the elegant mansion belonging to the estate of the late JAMES BENKARD, on the southwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—Early yesterday morning a boiler exploded in the steam carpenter shop, at No. 91 Elm-street, and WILLIAM MCCRAMM, of No. 540 Pearl-street, was severely scalded.

MORTALLY BURNED.—MARY HOPPER, a child of 7 years, was mortally burned in her parents' apartments, in Tenth-avenue near Forth-sixth-street, her garments having accidentally taken fire.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Oct. 24.—Nos. 38, 46, 48, 51, 52, 54, 61, 62, 14, 63, 64, 65, 68, 18, 73, 74, 76, 78, 28.

SUICIDE BY JUMPING OVERBOARD.—A young man, name unknown, deliberately committed suicide on Sunday afternoon, by jumping overboard from the dock foot of Adams-street. He had but a few moments before spoken to the watchman of WEYMORE'S stores, but said nothing as to his intentions. He appeared to be somewhat under the influence of liquor. Soon after leaving the watchman he plunged into the river headforemost, and was seen no more alive. The body was subsequently recovered. Deceased appeared to be about 19 years of age, was 5 feet 6 inches in height, auburn hair, blue eyes; had on a heavy, gray coat, with velvet collar, dark pantaloons, with a stripe down the legs, heavy shoes and no hat. The remains were taken to the dead-house by direction of Coroner LYNCH, for identification.

COMING HOME.—The One Hundred and Seventy-third, or Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, is expected in New-York, from Savannah, this evening. The police of Brooklyn have made extensive preparations to give them a proper reception on the day following. They will march through several streets, when they will sit down to a dinner at the Arsenal, after which they will march to Williamsburgh and be dismissed.

It is midsummer madness to suppose that any genuine transatlantic perfumes are for sale in this country, and moral insanity to purchase the wretched imitations when Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," the rarest scent in Christendom, is sold everywhere, at one dollar per bottle.—*Brooklyn Union.*

[Advertisement.]

AFRAID TO LAUGH.

Ladies sometimes repress their laughter to avoid revealing the discoloration and imperfection of their teeth. Fair ones, we would advise you to try the Fragrant SOZODONT. It will remove, at once, all impurities, arrest the progress of decay, and whiten such parts as have already become black by decay, and leave the breath as fragrant as a rose.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?

Am I adapted to either of the professions—law, medicine or divinity? A careful phrenological examination will disclose the fact, and assist to put the "right man in the right place." Charts, with written descriptions, given daily, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MADELLE & Co., (MARIE GALOUPEAU, SUCCESSOR,) No. 1 Beaver-street, 10th st., will open Paris millinery for the Winter, on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1865.

Passengers Sailed.

Per steamship Manhattan, for Havana and Vera Cruz—David Thomas, James Nicol and son, Charles Taylor, Richard Taylor and son, W. Hanson, Wm. Bowler, J. H. Jackson and son, E. B. Hawley and son, Jose Maria Botero, Mrs. G. Morelle, Thos. Hopkins, David Morgan, Henry Hoehler, Wm. Cole, Robert Bosley, Richard H. Bosley, T. Casanave, Mrs. Bosley and daughter, Mrs. Perkins, John Williams, Robert S. D. Marshall, Mr. Barclay and lady, Miss Vernon, Andrew J. Fuller, A. B. Safford, S. Levy, John B. Whitney, Frank M. Wheeler, A. H. Brown, Jean Casse, Alden Safford, L. T. Terrell, George Heine, Hy. Gotze, David Sands, Wm. Fiedler, Gustave Thiemann, Wm. Moses, Fredk. Schmidt, Jeovanni Albertina and lady, Ambrosio Perrini, Tergus S. Tyson, Jos. Brown, W. B. Salters, Jacob Krauss, August Finck, Mariano Gonsales, B. Blancas, Favians Garcia, P. Betanz, Mr. and Mrs. Labarra and child, Frank B. Small, Wm. G. Davis and wife, Mrs. H. J. Foster and 3 children, B. Quihano, Geo. Hayser.

Passengers Arrived.

Per steamship Liberty, from Havana—Joseph Brod, A. de la Arsola, Ramon de Erazo, Ricardo Valdez, Francisco de Leon, J. A. Price, Rev. Hidalgo, Miss A. Risca, Miss. Mariguy, C. W. Hurd, 2.

Per steamer Thames, Swift, Apalachicola and Key West—Capt. Geo. Bentham, M. Kinsler, Capt. Thomas Thornton, A. W. Saxon, Jr., J. S. Gentry, Mrs. Wade and 5 children.

Per steamship Twilight, from Wilmington—Mrs. Bunting, Capt. G. A. Johnson, Wm. W. Larkins, W. B. Planner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 20 | Sun sets..... 5 08 | Moon sets... 8 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 44 | Gov. Island..11 33 | Hell Gate....12 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Ericsson, Lowber, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Montezuma, (Br.,) Hanshaw, Kingston, Jam.; Howland & Aspinwall; Manhattan, Turner, Vera Cruz, C. A. Whitney.

Steamers Massachusetts, Foster, Baltimore; Westchester, Baker, Washington, D. C., W. F. Baker.

Barks Demetrio Ferio, (Aust.,) Glubich, Londonderry, Holmbee & Co.; Geestemunde, (Hamb.,) Kulker, Bremen, Upkhart & Co.

Brigs D. Trowbridge, Leon, Damariscotta, D. Trowbridge; Manathaka, Douglas, Sierra Leone, C. P. Whitney & Co.

Schooners E. S. Downing, Dennis, Rewbern, Murray & Nephew; Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Mobile, M. D. Hatfield & Co.; R. D. Pitts, Wescoat, New Orleans, E. H. Hackett & Son; Dragon, (Dan.,) Peterson, St. Croix, Jones, Beecher & Co.; Nay, Borden, Newbern, J. L. Davis.

Arrived.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana Oct. 18, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co. Left in port steamers Cosmos and Eagle, for New-York 21st.

Steamship Twilight, Spicer, Wilmington, N. C., 27 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Sout wards of Cape May passed 10 steamers, bd. S.; also exchanged signals with steamship Enterpe.

Steamship Hunter, Rodgers, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones & Co.

Steamship Chas. Benson, Salter, Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras Inlet, 56 hours, with cotton and naval stores to Murray & Nephew.

U. S. prize steamer Wren, in charge of G. D. Allen, U. S. Marshal, from Key West 6 da. Was seized as a prize in June last, and is brought to this port to be sold.

Steamship Mary A. Boardman, Jordan, Morehead City 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew. Oct. 22, lat. 38 55, lon. 74 40, exchanged signals with steamships George Cromwell and Leo.

Steamship Oreole, King, Richmond and Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Helmeken & Palmore.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Commander, Terry, Wilmington, N. C., 3 da., with cotton and passengers to A. Leary.

Steamship Alleghany, Flagg, Baltimore 48 hours, with mdse. to C. W. Pervall.

Steamer Thames, Swift, Apalachicola Oct. 14, and Key West 17th, with cotton and passengers to Benner & Brown. Oct. 17, off Sombrero light, passed steamship Gen. Sherman, bound W.; same time, schr. Emma D. Finney, bound W. 19th, lat. 24 24, lon. 76 50, saw bark H. D. Stover, from Ship Island for New-York. 20th; lat. 25 27, lon. 76 08, brig Cornubia, bound N. 22d, steamship Northern Light, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamer W. P. Clyde, Robbins, Wilmington, N. C., 3 da., with cotton and passengers to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Ship City of New-York, Thomas, Liverpool Sept. 14, with mdse. and 305 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Had strong westerly gales during the passage. Was off Fire Island on 19th, but was blown off in a terrific westerly gale. Had one birth; no deaths—all well.

Bark Merrimac, (of Boston,) Hoyt, Sisal 18 da., with hemp and cotton to master. Sld. in co. with Br. schr. J. B. Small, for New-York.

Bark Marie, (Brem.,) Meyer, Havana 14 da., with sugar to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Winthrop, (of Bermuda,) Hill, Manzanilla 22 da., with sugar to Middleton & Co.

Bark Grosshertogin Anna, (Mecklg.,) Wendt, Rio Janeiro 63 da., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Bark Isabel, (Span.,) Guanadiola, Havana 30 da., in ballast to order.

Brig Sarah Larsen, (of Barbados,) Miller, Tiscostapan 39 da., with mahogany, &c., to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Turks Island,) Doherty, Aux Cayes 18 da., with logwood and coffee to Wilson & Cammann. Had heavy N. and N. W. winds; split sails, &c. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Jane Brundage, (of St. John, N. B.,) Ross, Manzanilla 22 da., with mahogany, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Chrystie, Georgetown 8 da., bound to Bridgeport.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Jackson, Jacksonville 13 da., with timber to master.

Schr. J. H. Bennett, Wilson, Jacksonville 8 da., with timber to master.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Addison 13 da., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Estelle, Elwell, Pawtucket.

Schr. Mattie Holmes, Tapley, New-Haven.

Schr. Copia, Bacon, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Charles Hawley, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. J. S. Barnes, ——, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Small, Greenwich, for Albany.

Schr. Falcon, Hale, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Michigan, Greenlaw, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Union, Kelly, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Dolphin, Crockett, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Nathan, Clifford, Rondout, for Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 23—Arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York, and Jersey Blue, from Mobile; bark S. W. Holbrook, from do.

Also arr. bark Selah, from Baltimore; brigs Charlena, from Matanzas; Protege, from Cardenas; W. H. Townsend, from Havana; Newburgh, from Philadelphia; Mariposa, from do.; Winona, from do.; Robertson, from do.; Lilian, from do.

NEWPORT, Oct. 23—Arr. brigs J. N. Woodruff and Sarah B. Crosby, from Cow Bay for New-York; schrs. Corro, Rockland, for Richmond; Clara W. Elwell, Boston, for Philadelphia; P. L. Smith, Boston, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Columbia—bark, hence or Havre, Oct. 13, lat. 34 10, lon. 81.

Jennie—brig, from Havana for Liverpool, Oct. 12, lat. 25 10, lon. 79 30.

Waredale—brig, for Baltimore, Oct. 18, lat. 34 40, lon. 74 45.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Oct. 1, brig Fannie Lincoln, for Boston in 3 days.

[PER HIBERNIA.

Arr. from New-York, Oct. 5, Gemsbok, at Marseilles; Teutonia, at Hamburg; America, at Bremen; 7th, Agra, at Scilly; 6th, Chaoris, at Cronstadt; 8th, E. W. Stetson, at Deal; 9th, Lilly, at Antwerp; Sept. 14, James Welsh, at Vera Cruz.

Arr. from Boston, Aug. 15, Young Mechanic, at Calcutta; Sept. 6, Borneo, at Mauritius.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Oct. 6, Apollo, at Antwerp; 8th, Eolo, at Hamburg; 9th, Charles Gunn, at Cronstadt; 9th, Concertina, at Flushing.

Arr. from Baltimore, Oct. 4, Meridan, at Vera Cruz.

Arr. from San Francisco, Aug. 9, Lucy E. Ashley, at Woosung; 17th, Elvira, at Hong Kong.

Sld. for New-York, Sept. 23, Pickwick, from Patras; Oct. 6, Investigator, from Shields; 7th, Atlanta, from Deal.

Sld. for Boston, Oct. 9, Patmos, from Liverpool.

Sld. for Charleston, Oct. 6, Sabina, from Cardiff.

Sld. for City Point, Oct. 7, Queen Victoria, from Liverpool.

[LATEST PER HIBERNIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Energie, Brazilliera and Hudson, at Bremen; Johann, at Cadiz; "Rock Gem," Columbia and Star of the West, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Freedom and Glad Tidings, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore, Hebe, at Liverpool.

Arr. from St. John, N. B., Constellation, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Bassein, City of Bangor, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Callao, G. Blanchard, at Queenstown.

The ship Hamlet received some damage at Calcutta, by Collision; no date given.

The ship Gov. Langdon lost hawse-pipe at Calcutta.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief. "*The Troches*" have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.
Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 257 Pearl-st., New-York.

Second-hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-street,
Offer for sale DIAMONDS, 18-CARAT GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, and all kinds of JEWELRY, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER PLATE, at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by R. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing-Machine, Wilcox & GIBBS, No. 505 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. 639 Broadway, Agents wanted.

The Florence Company's Lock Stitch Machine, this day awarded the highest premium, gold medal, at the late exhibition of the American Institute.

Office of Florence Sewing Machine Company, Boston.

The Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway, for the best Family Sewing Machine.

Reasons:

1. Its simplicity and great range of work.

2. Its making four different stitches, viz.: the lock, knot, double lock and double knot.

3. The reversible feed motion, operated by simply turning a thumb-screw, enabling the operator to run the work from right to left or left to right, and perfectly self-fastening to the end of the seam.

4. The perfect finish and substantial manner in which the machine is made.

5. The rapidity of its working, and the quality of the work done.

6. Its self-adjusting tension.—*New-York World.*

Latest from Egypt.
THE EGYPTIAN LOTUS,
a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the same perfume. Price ONE DOLLAR a bottle.
Manufactured by F. A. PINNEY,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
To be had of Heinbold, No. 594

FINANCIAL.

GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY

Coal at Actual Cost to Shareholders.

TO PARTIES SUBSCRIBING IMMEDIATELY.

SHARES, $8. PAR VALUE, $10.

WHICH ENTITLES THE PARTY TO ONE TON OF COAL AT THE ACTUAL COST.

SEE PROSPECTUS OF THE COMPANY.

OFFICE,

Nos. 64 Broadway and 19 New-st.,

NEAR WALL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

U.S. TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS MOVED TO NO. 126 BROADWAY.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

DRAWN ON BARING BROS & CO., LONDON, in sums to suit, for sale by

BLAKE BROS. & CO.

No. 28 State-st., Boston, and No. 17 Wall-st., New-York.

THE HARMONY MUTUAL COAL COMPANY,

CAPITAL, $800,000.

(Represented by the lands owned by the company.)

Divided into 80,000 shares, the par value of which is fixed at $10 each.

Of these, 12,500 are appropriated for working capital.

OFFICERS:

President.....Mr. DAVID B. TURNER.
Vice-Presid't and Treasurer...Mr. MARTIN G. BATES.
Secretary.....Mr. JOHN H. ROLSTON.
Attornies.....PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President of the Central National Bank.

JOHN F. YELVERTON, President of the Bank of Interchanges.

NOAH L. WILSON, President of the American National Bank.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of F. Schuchardt & Sons, bankers.

NATHAN CHANDLER, of John Munroe & Co., bankers.

WM. H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer of the Sterling Iron Company.

DAVID B. TURNER, of New-York.

Each share will be entitled, from the coal mined by the company in any one year, to its proportionate share of said coal so mined at cost, not exceeding one ton per share, (or the profits thereof,) and a dividend of the profits from the product, beyond the amount delivered on the shares.

The property of this company is situated between the town of Scranton, Penn., and the Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company's property, about one mile from Scranton, and adjoining the Wyoming Railroad and Coal Company. It is free and unencumbered, and the company has no debt of any kind. It is one of the best coal properties in the valley, being estimated to contain seven millions of tons of coal, almost the whole of which is above water level, and capable of producing from 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year.

Any shareholder not wishing to take his coal can have it sold by the company for his account, and receive the proceeds.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares received by

WILSON, GIBSON & CO.,
No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Negotiate loans and business paper; make collections; purchase and sell government and other securities on commission; receive money on deposit, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances which may be drawn at any time, or will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest payable on demand.

JOHN J. CISCO,
(late of the United States Treasury in New-York.)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

W. H. M. SISTARE,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. Government securities, stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, exclusively, on commission.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 2 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO MUTUAL COAL COMPANIES.

COAL LANDS TO LEASE.

The SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY are now prepared to make leases on their lands in Foster Township, Schuylkill County, Penn.

These lands are located in the very best portion of the Mauch-hunk Basin, having over four miles run on the Daniel, Crosby, Leaker and all the veins known in that Basin, both above and below water level.

A reasonable amount of timber for mining purposes, will be made to good tenants on application to ELISHA A. PACKER, Trinity Buildings, or CHARLES H. MILLS, at the office of the company, No. 2 Nassau-st., over Continental Bank, New-York.

TEXAS.

GEORGE BUTLER,
Commission Merchant,
GALVESTON.

Collections of past due claims attended to.
Vessels and merchandise received on consignment.
Cotton and other produce purchased on orders.

REFERENCES:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Moses Taylor, Esq.; R. M. Lowry, Esq., President Bank Republic; Henry, Swift & Co.; Sprague, Cooper & Colburn; Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; O. K. King & Co.

Office in New-York, No. 71 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the reduction of the capital stock of the company to $200,000.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of October.

(Signed) F. SCHEPPLER,
C. HOLZAPFEL,
H. R. BALTZER,
EMIL SAUER,
WM. F. DRAKE. } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 58 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 202, 374, 556, 47, 227, 373, 581, 211, 246, 292, 496, 96, 269, 122, 500, 252, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 58 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM CO., No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Highgate Petroleum Company of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the reduction of the Capital Stock of the Company to $200,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.

(Signed) SCHEPPLER & CO.,
CHAS. HOLZAPFEL,
WM. F. DRAKE,
WM. F. HEINS. } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CUYAHOGA AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26, 1865.

MESSRS. WELLS, FARGO & CO. having been appointed the transfer agents of this company in New-York, all transfers of the stock of the company will be made at their office, No. 61 Broadway, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1865.

The transfer agency at the Continental National Bank will be discontinued on and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1865.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. P. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., 23-AV. BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH-STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1865, at 12 M. The polls will be open from 2 until 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 6, 1865.

SAMUEL B. HAACK, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.—Interest on the "School Bonds" of 1854, are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed in United States gold coin at par, on presentation, Nov. 1, 1865. Interest on the above bonds will cease on the 31st inst., the above date.

LEES & WALLER, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, Sept. 26, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and the Subscribers to Graphophore Engraving Paper will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., to elect trustees for the ensuing year, or until the next annual election, and to transact such other business as may be necessary to organize upon the plan proposed.

E. C. BOOT, President.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

(Continental Bank Building,)

Near WALL-ST.,

have for sale all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 164 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK,

BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Highest premium paid for

GOLD, COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the country.

Eastern and Western bank notes received at low rates from CORRESPONDENTS and DEPOSITORS. EXCHANGE on Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

STOLEN, FROM THE SAFE ON THE New-York and Flushing Railroad, on the night of Oct. 20,

$4,900 IN GOVERNMENT BONDS,

viz:

1 Bond for $500.....No. 19615
1 Bond for $100 (3d series).....No. 23426
1 Bond for $100.....No. 23699
1 Bond for $100.....No. 36960
1 Bond for $100 (6th series).....No. 8720

$1,000 in denominations of $100, from Nos. 284892 to 284901, inclusive. Also, three $1,000 bonds.

WM. J. PHELPS, Treasurer,
Flushing, L. I.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating said bonds, as their payment has been stopped.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your trustees hereby inform and notify you that the company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund Oct. 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot for payment as required by the trust deed, the following ($62,500) of said mortgage bonds, viz., numbers

23	32	99	160	161	179
297	301	357	372	396	398
411	449	477	499	503	511
514	516	520	526	529	549
551	589	641	663	698	755
759	760	802	804	813	837
852	853	873	878	884	980
1,056	1,093	1,240	1,320	1,359	1,361
1,376	1,382	1,399	1,414	1,508	1,517
1,548	1,630	1,642	1,648	1,654	1,655
1,733	1,778	1,788	1,849	1,882	1,903
1,904	1,989	2,107	2,199	2,223	2,206
2,258	2,260	2,262	2,267	2,289	

of $1,000 each, and numbers

2,454	2,477	2,488	2,496	2,547	2,558
2,566	2,619	2,625	2,630	2,647	

of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Behnil & Co., No. 56 Exchange-place, City of New-York. The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1866. The next payment will be due April 1, 1866, and will probably cancel the mortgage, and close this trust.

W. BEHNIL,
H. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

No. 24 Pine-st.

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the principal places in Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The stockholders of this company are requested to meet informally at the office of Griswold & Dickinson, No. 62 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, to take into consideration the affairs of the company.

GEORGE D. CRARY,
GEORGE BUTLER,
Attorney &c.,
THOMAS B. LAWSON,
E. L. WATSON and others,
Stockholders in said company.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Unite States Government Securities purchased and for sale

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000. SURPLUS.....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

MARIPOSA SCRIP

BOUGHT BY

REUBEN MANLEY & CO.,

No. 25 New-st., N. Y.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

ISSUED IN 1864,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, endorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds, addressed to J. M. Forbes, Boston, will be received until noon of the 20th day of October, 1865, for the sale, to the undersigned, of the first Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of seventy-four thousand dollars. Also of either the first or second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-nine thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
N. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.

BOSTON, Oct. 4, 1865.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1860, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1860, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 14, 1865.

THE HUGUENOT BANK OF NEW-PALTZ, New-Paltz, Ulster County, has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, the transfer-books of said company have been reopened at this agency.

H. W. FORD, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company and three Inspectors of Elections will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, No. 31 Wall-st., on the 15th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. T. JONES, Treasurer.

SEPT. 16, 1865. 31s—law6Tu.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company bonds, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the Merchant's National Bank, New-York. Parties holding ten or more coupons would facilitate the payment by sending the same to the Bank one week prior to that date.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons due Nov. 1, 1865, at the office of STIMSON, PHONE & Co., No. 2 William-st., at any time between now and the 10th of November next.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN—FIVE UNITED States bonds, one thousand each, 1-20, old form; Nos. 9,036, 9,037, 9,038, 9,039, 9,040. The above reward will be paid for having them at the Phenix Bank.

PIPE HOLE.—FOR SALE, 2 1-32 INTEREST IN a new working interest of the best well on Pit Hole Creek, yielding 170 barrels per day. Address OIL, Box No. 169 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUsetts.—Parties wishing to take acknowledgments of deeds, &c., in Massachusetts, can find a Commissioner at 54 Broadway, Room No. 4, first floor over Gold Bank.

MARIPOSA GOLD DRAWN BONDS AND Certificates bought and sold by GEO. F. SWETT, No. 2 Wall-st., Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

$30,000,000

MEXICAN LOAN.

Coupon Bonds, in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

Interest three per cent., payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable

IN GOLD.

TEN MILLIONS DOLLARS to be sold at sixty cents on the dollar in U. S. currency. Interest thus equaling twelve per cent. in Gold, or seventeen per cent. in U. S. currency at present rate of premium on Gold.

THE FIRST FRUITS INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered.

Subscriptions received and full particulars communicated by

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,

and

J. N. TIFFT,

Financial Agent of the Republic of Mexico,

No. 37 Broadway, New-York City.

Subscriptions will also be received by banks and bankers generally.

5-20 BONDS.

IMPORTANT TO

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Having made large conversions of Compound Interest Notes into the

NEW 5-20 LOAN,

We are now prepared to offer the Bonds for sale to arrive, in amounts to suit.

Parties holding 5-20 Bonds of the issues of 1862 and 1864, by exchanging them for the loan of 1865, will make a profit of from one to three per cent. in cash, and have the same Bond a longer time to run.

Henry A. Heiser's Sons,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 Wall-st.

P. S.—The Bonds of the *issue of 1862* being wanted for *shipment to Europe*, enables *American holders* to reap this advantage.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:

Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF DARMSTADT, Rase Meininger.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 21 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:

W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. HEILBRON, Merchant of Heilmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

NO 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM CO. OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that at their annual meeting, to be held on the second TUESDAY in November next, 1865, at the office of the company's rooms, No. 22, in No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, at 12 M., a resolution will be offered to increase the capital stock of said company by fifty thousand shares, as additional working capital. An election for seven Trustees for ensuing year will also be held.

GEORGE E. COOK,
ROBERT C. EMBREE,
JOHN F. PICKRELL,
J. Q. ADAMS,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.

LAND WARRANTS

Bought and sold by

TAYLOR & BROS., No. 17 Wall-st.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York and Franklin Oil Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 12, No. 49 Chatham-place.

JOHN F. McKEWAN, Secretary.

$12,000 WANTED ON TEN HOUSES in Brooklyn; houses just completed; interest 7 per cent. semi-annually; title perfect. Apply to GOULD, No. 226 Broadway.

$2,000—WANTED ON GOOD SECURITY.—Address O., Box No. 179 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board,

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free from government tax, has this day been declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. has this day been declared, free from government tax, payable on Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d prox.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 11 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY, FORT MONROE, Va., Oct. 23, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, are invited and will be received by the undersigned, at this depot, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 31st day of October, 1865, for the sale (by the running gallon,) of sixty-one hundred (6100) barrels of extra fine whisky, withdrawn from sale, advertised on Sept. 21, 1865, as follows:

LOT NO. 1—Consisting of sixty-three (63) barrels Pure Old Rye Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about two thousand five hundred and twenty (2,520) gallons.

Proposals for two (2) barrels and upwards of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 2—Consisting of five (5) barrels Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, originally inspected June, 1864, containing about one hundred and sixty (160) gallons.

Proposals for one (1) barrel and upwards of this lot will be received.

The attention of druggists and dealers in general is especially invited to these two lots of whiskies, which are of superior quality and flavor, and have been in the possession of the government for a long time; has all been regauged and in excellent order.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any or all of the above lots, and to reject any proposal deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency within ten (10) days after notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to delivery of the property.

Bank proposals will be furnished on application to this office.

JAMES CURRY,
Colonel and C. S. V.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1865, for the completion of the unfinished work on the proposed sewer in 43d-st., from 8th to 7th-avs., and for the construction of a sewer in 43d-st., between 7th and 6th-avs.

Blank forms for bids and specifications, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROYAL D. HAIGHT,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1865.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—CROTON AQUEDUCT.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Oct. 30, 1865, for the supply of 5 twenty-inch and 12 twelve-inch cast-iron stop cocks, 28 fire hydrants, known as "Ayres' hydrants," and 27 fire hydrants, known as "Coffin's hydrants."

Specifications and blank forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROYAL D. HAIGHT,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

New-York, Oct. 18, 1865.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 3 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of November, 1865, for the delivery at the Subsistence Depot of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, as hereinafter set forth, viz:

3000 (three thousand) BARRELS MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The *Beef* to be received at such inspection ports as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

50,000 pounds prime WHITE BEANS, in well coopered and full head-lined flour barrels; the tide to be for the packet or to contain.

30,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, hyd. lime, clay, salt, the glass or other adulterants, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than two per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

10,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and to stand 22 per cent. strength by Beaume's hydrometer; permanent proof, the cider vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered, and the kind of packages.

7,500 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten gallon kegs, each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green pepper, and two gallons onions.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Separate proposals, as to time, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions;" also, that a written contract, with bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars each, will be executed if required.

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name or contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payments will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon as funds for the purpose shall be received.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 8 SOUTH GAY-STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Oct. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about TWELVE THOUSAND GALLONS WHISKY, as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1.—About 6,650 Gallons prime RECTIFIED WHISKY.
Lot No. 2.—About 3,220 Gallons OLD RYE WHISKY.
Lot No. 3.—About 3,350 Gallons PURE BOURBON WHISKY.

These Whiskies are all in prime order, the packages all newly coopered, were selected with great care, and will be found upon examination fully equal to any Whiskies that have been offered in this or any market.

Proposals for FIVE packages and upward will only be considered for either lot.

Samples may be seen and blank proposals obtained at the offices of the following-named officers of the Subsistence Department:

COL. H. F. CLARKE, A. D. C., and A. C. G. S., New-York.
BREVET BRIG.-GEN. C. L. KILBURN, A. C. G. S., Philadelphia.
MAJOR GEO. BELL, C. S., Washington.
CAPT. THOS. C. SULLIVAN, C. S., Richmond, Va.
CAPT. E. D. BRIGHAM, C. S., Boston, Mass.
And at THIS OFFICE.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids on the above lots that may be deemed too low, or to withdraw any of the lots specified above.

Proposals should be addressed "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky," and directed to the undersigned.

Payment to be made in government funds, fifty (50) per cent. to be paid at the time of notification of acceptance of bid.

Five days will be allowed after the acceptance of bids for the removal of stores.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

The Whisky in all the above lots to be sold by the PROOF GALLON, and pure casers will be required to settle their bills upon the certificate of the State Gauger as to the amount.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOS. WILSON, C. S. U. S. A.
W. H. PARKHURST, Capt. and C. S.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 3 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) indorsed "Proposals for Cooked Rations," will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying COOKED RATIONS for four months, from the 1st day of November, 1865, (or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence,) to all troops in the service, as well as to all other persons properly to be subsisted by the United States Subsistence Department, who may be in New-York City or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route to and from the seat of war, and not otherwise provided for.

The rations will consist of three meals each day, of good and wholesome food, and subject to such proper inspection as may be directed by the officer in charge.

The contractor must also furnish the soap and candles that may be required in accordance with the army ration, as follows: four pounds of soap and one and one-quarter pounds of adamantine candles to each hundred rations.

The bidders must state the price per ration, which price must include all expenses, such as furnishing cooking apparatus, fuel, packing-boxes, transportation of the rations, &c.

All bids must be accompanied by a guaranty, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of _____ be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled, according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with two bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars each.

Names of guarantors. _____

Bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be monthly, in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

FRANCIS E. BERRIER, Capt. and C. S. Vols.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1865, for rebuilding pier at foot One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and North River.

For setting curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For setting curb, gutter, and flagging around Northern Dispensary at junction of Christopher-street and Waverley-place.

For flagging Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.

For flagging Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 12, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY EXperienced, neat and trustworthy girls, (sisters,) one as good thorough cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; they have excellent city references, and will be found good, reliable servants. Apply at No. 19 Court-st., one door from Joralemon, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN A situation as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; as an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can get the best city reference from her last employer; no one need apply but private families. Call at No. 239 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to go out by the day as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and shirts on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; permanent situation preferred; the best of city references. Call for two days at No. 35 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a competent person—an American Protestant; can do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machines; would take care of grown children or assist with chamberwork if required. Can be seen at No. 117 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby. Can be seen, for two days,

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA, ARADUSA, OARER CITY, WEDNESDAYS AT 4 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight or passage apply on board.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
THE fast and favorite steamship ARAGO, CAPT. ARTHUR LEARY, will be dispatched for the above port from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Warren-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board.

FOR JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
The fine steamship ORIOLE, Capt. COUCH, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.
THE ALBEMARLE, Capt. CHAS. A. MARSHALL, and ENDEAVOR, Capt. WM. WATTS, will sail from this pier for the above ports on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.
Freight received on our covered piers, foot of Beach-st., at all times during business hours.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN A. DALY, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Liverpool mail steamship ARAGO, Capt. FOULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 10 A. M.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, &c. Parties in U. S. currency.
Passengers booked through to Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship HENRY CLAY, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, March 5, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, March 12, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, March 19, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, March 26, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, April 9, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, April 16, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, April 23, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, April 30, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, May 7, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, May 21, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, May 28, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, June 4, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, June 11, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, June 18, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 2, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 9, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 16, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 23, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 24, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship ARAGO, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship LAFAYETTE, Capt. LEBRETON, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVRE—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FRANCE, Capt. ——, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1866, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM T. FRAZIER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Agents in Savannah, MORRELL, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new, first-class iron screw steamship
COMANCHE,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. This steamer carries the United States mail, and sails as a regular packet every SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 13 Wall-st.

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FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND THE WEST.
Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. daily.
Ticket Office, No. 526 Broadway, and at the Depot.
Baggage checked through.
Sleeping cars attached to all trains.
Through tickets for sale at the Depot.
Passengers by this line avoid the transfer across the city.
Time as quick as by any other route.
Fare as low as by any other route.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Washington.
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Only line running sleeping cars through to Elizabeth.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Rahway.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Metuchen.
Only line running sleeping cars through to New Brunswick.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Princeton.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Trenton.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Bordentown.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Burlington.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Camden.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Gloucester.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Salem.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Bridgeton.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Millville.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Cape May.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Atlantic City.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Ocean City.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Long Branch.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Asbury Park.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Red Bank.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Freehold.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Matawan.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Keyport.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Holmdel.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Middletown.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Shrewsbury.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Red Bank.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Eatontown.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Long Branch.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Asbury Park.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Ocean Grove.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Point Pleasant.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Bay Head.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Mantoloking.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Lakewood.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Toms River.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Barnegat.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Tuckerton.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Beach Haven.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Little Egg Harbor.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Absecon.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Pleasantville.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Atlantic City.
Only line running sleeping cars through to Ocean City

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

POWER OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS TO TAX THEM.

Important Decision by the Court of Appeals.

The City of Utica vs. C. Churchill and others. Same vs. Allen vs. Hubbard & Hales and others, the Board of Assessors of the City of Albany. Thurman & Williams and others vs. the same.

DENIO, C. J.—The appeals in these three cases were heard together, and the general question in each is, whether the shares of the stockholders in the banking associations created under the acts of Congress which provide for the creation of national banks can be subjected to taxation by State authorities.

In the first case, the institution whose stockholders were taxed was established on the 4th day of January, 1865, with a capital of $200,000, the whole of which was invested in the securities of the public debt of the United States. The plaintiffs and other shareholders were taxed by the Common Council of the City of Utica, in September, 1864, as for so much personal property as their respective shares in the stock of the bank represented.

In the second case, the institution is the First National Bank of Albany, which was established in February, 1864, with a capital of $300,000, the whole of which, and a considerable larger sum, is invested in similar national securities. Its shareholders, of whom the plaintiff is one, were assessed upon the respective amounts of their shares between the months of April and September, in the present year.

In the remaining case, the institution is the National Albany Exchange Bank, and it was established in January, 1865, with a capital of $500,000, all of which is invested in Federal securities. The plaintiff is a shareholder, and, with the other shareholders, has been taxed during the present year in the same manner as in the other cases.

The defendants in these two actions are the individuals who constitute the Board of Assessors of the City of Albany.

Each of the three actions came before the Supreme Court, upon cases agreed upon, pursuant to section 372 of the Code of Procedure, for the purpose of determining whether the parties who had been assessed and taxed were legally liable to such taxation. The plaintiffs proceeded in behalf of themselves and all other stockholders of their respective banks. In the first case the decision of the Supreme Court was, that the plaintiff Churchill was liable to the tax, his residence being in the First Ward of the City of Utica, in which ward the bank was located; and that the other plaintiffs were not liable, on account of their residence being without that ward. Judgment was given accordingly, and costs were awarded to the prevailing parties. In the two other cases the taxes were adjudged to be illegal, and judgment was given in favor of the respective plaintiffs; and it directed that the names of the several stockholders be stricken from the assessment rolls. Appeals have been taken to this court by all the parties against whom the judgments were rendered. The taxes in all the cases are legal or illegal on two principal questions: First, that the banking institutions are creations of the Federal Government, and are instrumentalities provided by the National Legislature to execute the powers granted to it by the constitution; and, secondly, that the capital of these banks having been invested in securities of the public debt of the United States, which securities have been determined not to be liable to State taxation, the taxation of the shares is an act hostile to that immunity, and destructive of it, and that such taxation is consequently illegal and void. As to the first position, it is incontestible that property wholly devoted to public uses by the General Government cannot be subjected to the taxing power reposing in the Government of the United States of the Union. Independently of the cases which have been adjudged in the Federal courts, it is perfectly plain upon principle; and it results inevitably from the system of the constitution that the national institutions and establishments of every kind, which have been brought into existence by laws constitutionally enacted by the National Legislature, exist independently of the State Governments, and cannot be made tributary by means of State laws for taxation, or in any other manner to the needs or exigencies of the State Governments. This results necessarily from the preëminence which most always belongs to an imperial government over the subordinate and local governments which are embraced within it, though these may be sovereign in respect to all subjects not committed to the common sovereignty, which, within its assigned sphere, rightfully dominates over them all. This preëminence is, moreover, cautiously defined and guaranteed by the provisions of the constitution, which declares that itself, and all the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance of it, shall be the supreme law of the land, and above and superior to all State Constitutions and laws. Hence no man would for a moment claim that the taxing power of the State could be exerted against the public money in the Treasury, the precious metals in the mint, or the lots, structures, ships, material of war, or other property, devoted to public purposes by the General Government. It was, no doubt, carrying this conservative principle to its extreme limits, to class the late Bank of the United States among the instrumentalities for carrying on the Government of the United States. That institution, although, for most purposes, it was concerned in the private business of the citizens of the United States, was yet charged with public duties of great importance. The government owned seven millions of its thirty-five millions of capital, and appointed five of its twenty-five directors; and it contributed one million and a half of its funds to the public resources. It was made subject to the visitations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and was bound by his orders, for transferring the public funds without charge for exchange, to all parts of the United States and the Federal Territories. (3 Story's Laws, p. 1547.) These features of its charter enabled the Supreme Court of the United States to pronounce that it was an instrument necessary and proper for carrying into effect the powers vested in the government of the United States, and that it was of the same character, so far as the power of Congress to create it was concerned, as the public institutions, such as the mint, the post-office, and the like. (McCullough *vs.* The State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton, p. 316; Osborn *vs.* The United States Bank, 9 *ib.*, 738.) It followed inevitably from this determination that the United States Bank was no more subject to State taxation than any other of the great departments of the public administration. That this was the view taken by Chief-Justice Marshall is apparent from the whole scope of his reasoning, in the masterly opinion prepared by him in the two cases to which I have referred; and it is pointedly manifested in the part which I will now quote from the opinion in the last of these two cases. Speaking of the argument of the counsel opposed to the bank, that the corporation was established for the management of an individual concern, and was founded upon contract between individuals, and having private trade and private profits for its great end and financial object, he said:

"If these premises were true, the conclusion drawn from them would be inevitable. This mere private corporation, engaged in its own business with its own views, would certainly be subject to the tax power of the States as an individual would be; and the casual circumstance of its being employed by the government in the transaction of its fiscal affairs, would no more exempt its private business from the operation of that power, than it would exempt the private business of any individual employed in the same manner. But the premises are not true; the bank is not considered as a private corporation, whose principal object is individual trade and individual profit, but as a public corporation, created for public and national purposes.

That the mere business of banking is in its nature a private business, and may be carried on by individuals or companies, having no political connection with the government, is admitted; but the bank is not an individual or company. It was not created for its own sake or for private purposes. It has never been supposed that Congress could create such a corporation."

But the Bank of the United States, equally with the banks involved in these cases, besides its public aspect as an instrument of the Federal Government was a trading corporation. The citizens were not only permitted but invited to invest their moneys in its stock, for the purposes of their individual profit, and the community at large was expected to transact a large portion of its own pecuniary business by means of its agency. The faculty to transact that business and the contribution to its funds by its private stockholders was necessary in order to render it a useful instrument to the government in the transaction of its business. Without this connection with the general business of the country, it would be a mere inanimate body, useful, no doubt, to a certain extent as a depository of the public moneys, but incapable of subserving the great public purpose for which it was created. Its connection with the general trade of the country, constituted, in the language of the Chief Justice, "its vital spirit, which alone gave it a useful existence." But these individual means invested in the stock by the private stockholders were, before such investment, the proper and legitimate subjects of State taxation. There was certainly no reason why they should cease to be subjected to that liability after they were thus invested, unless such immunity was especially necessary to the existence and preservation of the confederate body with which they were connected. It was agreed that they were and are so necessary that if the liability to taxation on the means so invested be sustained, it will be in the power of the State Governments to tax them so inordinately as to wholly destroy them. The argument drawn from the possible abuse of a power clearly legitimate, except on account of such liability to abuse, is carried quite too far, and is not justified by the circumstances of the case or the common experience of mankind. The State issues all the private property of the United States, as they frequently are, in partnerships and associations, and in other business arrangements in connection with other individuals and corporations; and yet it has never been complained that the power to tax was antagonistic to any of these other arrangements of business which are tolerated and sometimes encouraged by the laws. There is, in truth, no practical repugnancy between the exercise of their powers of taxation and the integrity of the institutions and business arrangements, in which the property so taxed is invested and mixed. A malicious exercise of the taxing power in such cases, might, no doubt, produce mischief or inconvenience, as might the gross abuse of any other of the powers reserved to the States; but so long as the property thus invested is only taxed in common and equally with other individual property, as is done in the taxing laws of this State, the apprehension of danger is purely fanciful. It was the consideration of the mixed character of the purposes for which the Bank of the United States was incorporated, and the two-fold character of its operations, and of the interests it was intended to promote, which led the Supreme Court of the United States, in determining the question of the liability of that institution to taxation, carefully to discriminate between the interests of the individual shareholders, which represented their private investments in the stocks and the corporate body itself. From the nature of the case, and the consideration that the judgment was to operate in every State in the Union in which the bank and its branches were located, or in which any of its stock might be held, it was eminently proper, and indeed essential, that the court should define the precise subject which should be exempt from the taxing power of the States, and that which should remain liable to contribute to the burden of sustaining the State institutions. We accordingly find at the close of the opinion of the Chief-Justice, the following cautious qualification;

"This opinion does not deprive the States of any resources which they originally possessed. It does not extend to a tax paid by the real property of the bank, in common with the other real property within the State, nor to a tax imposed upon the interest which the citizens of Maryland may hold in this institution in common with other property of the same description throughout the State.

But this is a tax on the operations of the bank, a tax on the operations of an instrument employed by the government of the Union to carry its powers into execution. Such a tax must be unconstitutional."—(*Wheaton*, 436.

If this qualification was proper to be made in respect to the Bank of the United States, in which comparatively few of the citizens of the country were interested as stockholders, *a fortiori*, it is applicable to the national banks established by the recent legislation of Congress, which are designed to, and practically will supersede the State banks and absorb the whole of the banks and property of all the people of the Union which shall be involved in the business of corporate banking. The idea of withdrawing all these immense pecuniary means, constituting a very large proportion of all the personal property of the nation, from the duty of contributing to sustain the State governments, whose sphere it is to enact and administer all the laws and institutions which regulate the acquisition, engagement and transmission of property, and the administration of justice, and the conduct of State and local government would be frightful to contemplate. We cannot yield to the argument that the qualifications which the court annexed to its opinions, was a mere dictum of the Chief-Justice, which we are at liberty to disregard. In the first place, it is in concurrence with our own convictions of what is the necessary result of the principles upon which the court proceeded; but principally, we think we ought to adhere to it as a part of the judgments which the court was called upon to pronounce. The powers of the National and the State Governments were examined and investigated to their very foundations, with a thoroughness which few other questions have ever undergone. A rule was to be adopted, with its necessary limits and qualifications, which was now to be the guide of all the courts, State and National, and of all the people of the Union, for all time to come. That rule was adhered to during the whole period of the existence of the bank, and it is believed that it has been recognized as settled constitutional law, from the time the judgment was pronounced to the present day—a period of nearly half a century. We do not feel at liberty to depart from it in the judgments to be given in these cases. A provision in the act of Congress under which these banks were established appears to us directly to lead to the same results. The clause in that act subjecting the shareholders in these banks to taxation has a close reference to the qualification contained in the opinion of the Chief-Justice, and was, no doubt, suggested by it; but as it is to be immediately examined in connection with the question next to be considered, we merely refer to it here. We close our observations on this topic by a reference to two cases in which the power to tax the shareholders in the bank of the United States under State authority has been affirmed. (Bigelow *vs.* The City of Charlestown, 1 Mott and McCord, 527; State *vs.* Collectors, 2 Bailey, 654.)

We conclude, with entire confidence, that there is no impediment to the taxation of these shareholders arising out of the consideration that banking corporations are not themselves taxable. It remains to consider whether the circumstance that the national banks, whose stockholders are before us, had invested their capitals in Federal stocks, exonerates them from State taxation. It is an essential prerequisite in the constitution of these banks, that before the commencement of their banking business, they shall own, and shall deposit with the Treasurer of the United States an amount of the registered bonds of the public debt to at least one-third of their respective capitals, and in no case less than the amount of thirty thousand dollars. (Jour. 38th Cong., 1st Sess., ch. 106, sec. 15.) It must, therefore, be steadily kept in mind, in examining the other provisions of the act, that the Congress was creating and dealing with monied institutions, which must, according to the very law of their existence, possess at all times a large amount of these national securities, and which institutions might own them in much larger proportions. The act of Congress to which reference has already been made contains provisions in the following words:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares of any of the said associations, held by any person or body, from being included in the valuation of personal property of such person or corporation, in the assessment of taxes imposed by and under State authority, at the place where such bank is located and not elsewhere, nor at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of this State; *Provided further*, that the tax so imposed under the laws of any State, upon the shares of the association, authorized by this act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares of any of the banks organized under authority of the State where such association is located; *Provided also*, that nothing in this act shall exempt the real estate of associations from either State, county or municipal taxes to the same extent according to its value as other real estate is taxed." (Sec. 41.)

It is not shown that any of the bonds held by these banks were actually issued by the government prior to the passage of the act above-mentioned. The bonds contained, it is true, provisions on their face exempting them from State taxation; but this, I presume, did not add anything to their immunity in that respect which they enjoyed under the constitution as settled by the Federal judiciary. But if it should be considered otherwise, that the taxing of the shareholders is, in any proper sense, a taxing of the bonds, then, as to all these which were issued subsequently to June 3, 1864, the leaders who received them must be considered as entering into the transactions with a knowledge of, and subject to, all the provisions of the public law, by which the exemptions expressed upon their face were qualified, including the aforesaid provision of the act passed on that day, which has just been mentioned; and thus considered, the terms of the exemption will be that they shall not be taxable under State authority, except that if they become parcel of the capital of a banking association, the shareholders shall, nevertheless, be taxable on their shares in common with other personal property of the citizen with a limitation of the rate of taxation as mentioned in the proviso. I need not spend time to show that the fact that the exemption is expressed by way of proviso, does not impair the force of the enactment. It is in substance a declaration of the supreme legislative authority of the Union that the bonds may be taxed against the shareholders (if taxation of the shares is a taxing of the bonds) when they are made parcel of the capital of a national bank. But we are of opinion that the assessment and taxation of the shares of a banking corporation is not a taxing of the property in which the capital of the bank has been invested. The shares of these banks are personal property. The stock is a species of chose in action, or an equitable interest which the shareholder possesses, and which he can enforce against the corporation. The shareholder is not the owner of the stock possessed by the corporation, any more than he is the owner of the discounted notes or other securities held by the bank. He is not the owner of either. He is only entitled to participate in the net profits earned by the bank, and upon its dissolution to have his proper proportion of what may remain after payment of its debts. A little reflection will show this to be so. Suppose the capital to be invested, partly in stocks and in part of other moneyed securities. If he have a proprietary interest in the public stocks, he has, as I have said, an equal property in the other securities. As to the latter there is no possible objection to the taxation. Now the assets of a bank are constantly fluctuating. A national bank must own the amount of the stocks required to be deposited with the Treasurer. As to any further amount, the bank may own it one day and part with it the next. If the shareholder is taxed on the footing of a part owner of the assets, a problem must be solved on each occasion on which the assessment is made to ascertain what aliquot proportions of the whole asset, deducting the debts, consists in this exempt stock, and the tax must be on the fractional part of each share; which would generally be a perfectly impracticable operation. A shareholder has no doubt a certain interest in all the property of the corporation. What I contend for is, that it is not the interest of the owner of the property which the bank possesses. If any party except the corporate body has the interest of an owner, the creditors have such an interest. Neither they nor the stockholders can touch an item of the property. They cannot transfer or encumber it. They have none of the powers of disposition which are incidental to the ownership of property. If there is anything which assimilates the interest of the creditors and shareholders to that of owners, the creditors certainly approach nearest to that character, for they are first entitled to be paid; and in case of insolvency, the proceeds arising from the conversion of the assets are to be first applied to the payment of their demands. Now, when the constitutional inhibition, as construed by the courts, or the express provision contained in the laws provided for loans, speaks of the bonds as not liable to State taxation, the meaning is that the owners of these bonds are thus exempt; not that all persons having a collateral interest in them are exempt. The expression is elliptical, but the idea of taking a note or bond, distinct from its ownership by some person, naturally or artificial, is, of course, an absurdity. The owner is taxed in respect to the bond, or on account of its ownership by him. If I am right in regarding the banks as the owners of the bonds, and the shareholders as having a collateral interest passing from, on account of their title to share in the profits, then, it is the banking corporation, and not the shareholders, as creditors, which are entitled to claim the exemption. The Court of Kings Bench has, in a recent case, taken the same view respecting the ownership of the shareholders in the property of a corporation. The British acts of Parliament forbid the registry of a ship as a British vessel, unless it is wholly owned by British subjects. If a part owner is not a subject, it cannot be registered. A mandamus was sued out to compel the registry of a vessel owned by a British corporation, some of the shares in which were owned by foreigners. The judgment was for the plaintiff sustaining the right to a registry. Lord DENMAN said:

"It appears to me that the British corporation is as such the sole owner of the ship." "The individual members of the corporation can no doubt interested in one sense in the property of the corporation, as they may derive individual benefits from its increase or loss from its decrease; but in no legal sense are the individual members the owners." (The Queen *vs.* Arnould, 9 Adolph & Ellis, N. S. 806.)

I do not consider the case called the "Bank Tax Case," reported in 2 Wallace, 200, as at all hostile to the conclusion above expressed. This Court had held that the Bank of the Commonwealth was taxable, without regard to the amount it had invested in Federal stocks, under an act of the Legislature of this State, passed in the year 1858, which declared that all banks, banking associations and other moneyed corporations and associations should be liable to taxation on a valuation equal to the amount of their capital stock paid in or secured to be paid in, &c., in the manner provided by law. We considered the tax thus provided for to be imposed upon the corporation as legal, being wholly irrespective of the securities in which its capital might be invested. We found that under a former system of tax laws, contained in the revised statutes, such had been repeatedly adjudged to be the rule; and that if the bank had lost a part of its capital, or had added to its assets by an accumulation of profits, it did not in any manner affect the amount for which it was taxable. (The Bank of Utica *vs.* The City of Utica, 4th Paige, 399; The People *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of Niagara County, 4th Hill, 20S; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *vs.* The Mayor, &c., 7th Hill, 261; The Oswego Starch Factory *vs.* Dollowy, 21 N. Y., 449.) This was a point, as will be seen by these cases, well settled in this State. The law thus adjudged we understand to be concurred in by the Supreme Court of the United States, or at least by the eminent Judge who prepared the opinion of the court in the case reported in Wallace, in that part of his opinion in the former case of The Bank of Commerce *vs.* New-York City, reported in 2 Black, 620. He there said that according to the former system of taxation—meaning that which was contained in the Revised Statutes—banks were taxed on their nominal capital, without regard to loss or defalcation. According to that system of taxation, he said it was immaterial as to the character or description of property which constituted the capital, as the tax imposed was wholly irrespective of it. The tax, he added, was like one annexed to the franchise as a royalty for the grant. We were of opinion that the intention of the act of 1863 was to return to that system, and if we had been correct in that assumption, it certainly would have followed that it was immaterial whether the capital was invested in United States bonds or any other securities. The determination in the *Bank Tax Case*, by which our judgment was reversed, proceeded upon the ground that we had misconstrued the act of 1863, and that it was not a tax on the banks nominally which was intended, but was a tax upon their property and assets, valued by an artificial standard. If our act of 1863 had declared the tax to be imposed upon the amount of the nominal capital, *irrespective of the mode of its investment*, when the tax came to be assessed, we suppose our judgment would have been affirmed instead of being reversed. It is argued that the Congress had not the constitutional power to enact the provisions contained in the Bank Act of 1864. The argument is that as the constitution had exempted public stocks from taxation by the States, it was not in the power of Congress to subject them to such taxation. It is material to remember that there is no language of the constitution to that effect. But the Supreme Court has considered that the exertion of the taxing power of the States upon these securities would or might impair the ability of the government to raise money by loan for public purposes, and hence would be hostile to the Congressional power to borrow money, and it was easy to see that the faculty of borrowing upon securities which should enjoy that immunity, might in some degree promote the negotiation of loans. But is this an advantage which may not be waived by the National Legislature? Loans are frequently other public objects connected with a loan beyond the mere purpose of realizing the amount required to be borrowed. One purpose of the government, organized by the constitution, is declared to be to promote the general welfare of the people of the United States. No doubt the maintenance of the State Governments to which the possession of pecuniary means to be acquired by taxation is essential, is intimately connected with the general well-being of the people. Suppose, then, that Congress should come to the conclusion that the placing of the General Government in respect to a loan upon the same footing with other borrowers, would not essentially affect the ability to negotiate such loans, while it would greatly conduce to sustain and promote the interest of the State Governments in their pecuniary arrangements, and would, moreover, more effectually secure domestic tranquility, which is another object aimed at by the constitution, is the Supreme Legislature powerless in the premises? I cannot believe that such is the case. The inhibition of the States to tax the money of their citizens invested in national loans is judicated by the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States. It is a power conferred in the same general terms as the power to regulate commerce; and it has frequently been decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in this court, that an act of a State Legislature, having the effect of a commercial regulation, is not a violation of the constitution, if Congress has not exercised their undoubted authority over the subject in that particular case. (Wilson *vs.* The Black Bird Creek Swamp Company, 2d Peters, 250; Sturges *vs.* Crowingshield, 4th Wheaton, 193; Moore *vs.* Houston, 5th *id.*, 1; Cooley *vs.* The Board of Wardens, Philadelphia, 12th How., 299; Leaman *vs.* The People, 20 N. Y., 562, 613.) If, by omitting to legislate on the subject, the States are left free to act *a fortiori*, an express permission to the States to act would not be objectionable. In the pilot case above referred to, from 12 Howard Reports, the State of Pennsylvania had passed an act for the regulation of pilots. It was shown in the opening in the case that this State law was, in substance, a regulation of commerce. But Congress had never assumed to enact a pilot system; but the several maritime States had generally done so, and Congress had, at an early day, passed an act declaring that pilots should continue to be regulated "by such State laws as they may respectively hereafter enact for that purpose." The pilot act of Pennsylvania was declared to be valid on the general terms that Congress could waive in favor of the States the right which the constitution had conferred upon it, by the power to regulate commerce. I consider this a strong precedent for holding that the National Legislature is competent to waive the right which, under the decision of the Federal courts, it possesses, to provide for the negotiation of loans which shall not clothe their securities with an exemption from State taxation. If, therefore, it could be held that the taxation of these shares was the taxing of the bonds which the corporations hold, I should yet think that the taxation was lawful under the permission contained in the Banking Law of the United States. It is further urged that these shareholders are taxed beyond the limits prescribed in the proviso in the act of Congress. We do not perceive that to be so. The stock is assessed at the amount represented by the shares respectively. It is not shown that they are not of the value. Then the tax is at the same rate per cent. as other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens. Our laws do not authorize the taxation of shares in the banks organized under the authority of the State. We tax our public banks on their capital pursuant to the act of 1863, and it is presumed that the taxing officers conform to that judgment in the bank tax case, reported in 2 Wallace, by deducting the part invested in United States bonds. This exemption is made because the banks which are taxed are the owners of these bonds. But we have shown that the shareholders are not the owners of the bonds held by the banks. There are some questions which are not common to all these banks. In the first case the bank was established, and the taxes which are challenged were imposed prior to the enabling statute of this State, which was passed and became a law on the 9th day of March, 1865. Only one of the plaintiffs resided in the ward of the City of Utica in which the bank is situated. The principles which have thus far been stated show that he was legally taxed. Of the other parties taxed, one resided in another ward of the city, one in the same county, another in another county of this State, and the remaining one in the District of Columbia. Prior to the Enabling Act, our laws required that the taxation of personal property shall be in the town or ward in which the taxpayer resides. I was at first inclined to the opinion that the provision of the National Banking Law, so often referred to, might be considered as a change of our own law, and might be sustained on account of its relation to the National Banks which are within the sphere of Federal legislation. On further reflection, I have concluded that it would be more correct to hold that the effect of the proviso is to permit the States so to shape their laws of taxation or tax all the shareholders at the place where the bank is situated, as has been done by the enabling act. It follows that the judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the plaintiff against William Churchill should be affirmed, and that the judgment in favor of the other defendants in that case should likewise be affirmed. In the second case the bank was established prior to the passage of the enabling act just mentioned, and also prior to the banking act of Congress, approved June 3, 1864. The enabling act, which authorizes the taxation of shareholders otherwise than in the place of their residence, declares that "all the shares of any of the banking associations organized under this act or the act of Congress mentioned in section one of this act," shall be assessed or taxed in the town or ward in which the bank is located. (Laws of 1865, chapter 99, section 16.) And the act of Congress mentioned in that first section is the act of Congress of June 9, 1864. The first national banking act, passed Feb. 25, 1863, (Thirty-seventh Congressional Session, 3d chapter, 45.) And it was consequently under that act that the first mentioned Bank of Albany was organized. This would be conclusive in favor of such of the shareholders of that institution as reside out of the proper ward of the bank, were it not that a section of the act of 1864 (the 83d) provides that all the banking associations organized under that former banking act, which is in terms repealed by that section, should enjoy all the rights and privileges granted, and be subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions imposed by that act of 1864. I am of opinion that when the new and full enabling act embraced within its scope all the associations organized under the act of 1863, it included, by a reasonable construction thereof, the banks that although first established under the earlier act, were continued and confirmed by the reënactment of 1864, and which stood at the passage of the New-York act solely upon the National Banking Act of the United States. Hence, the judgment in the second and third of the above contested cases must be reversed, and it must be declared in the judgment of this court that the taxation of the shareholders mentioned in the assessment on those actions were legal and valid. The costs in each of the appeals are awarded in favor of the prevailing parties. The form of the judgment is to be settled by one of the Judges, unless agreed on by the parties, in order that a proper clause may be inserted, showing that a question arising under the constitution of the United States was involved in this decision. All the Judges concurred in these conclusions, except that PORTER, J., did not sit in the last mentioned case, on account of interest in the bank concerned in it.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2568, 2582, 2597, 2599, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2622, 2625, 2629, 2631, 2635, 2633, 2637, 2639. *Part II.*—Nos. 2426, 2230, 2178, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2496, 2500, 2504, 2506. *Part III.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned without day.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term. The General Term will be in session during the week.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 5089, 5813, 5451, 1639, 391, 959, 1741, 1745, 4635, 5049, 1717, 4599, 1753, 1755, 1787, 1171. *Part II.*—Nos. 1292, 846, 1836, 4510, 1964, 1700, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2000, 2022.

Importation of Wool from Matamoras—Heavy Forfeiture for Undervaluation—Custom-House Oaths.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

The United States vs. 300 *Bales of Wool, &c.*—The trial of this case was closed by a verdict in favor of the government. The case, as will be recollected, was brought to forfeit the goods for undervaluation. It appeared on the trial that the goods arrived here in April, 1863, on board the brig *Veteran*, from Matamoras. They were consigned to the firm of M. Echeverria & Co., and by them entered at the Custom-house. The shipper of the goods was Joseph San Roman of Matamoras, and the affidavit taken before the American Consul and attached to the invoice, stated that the price in the invoice was the "true cost value" of the goods. The wool was invoiced at six cents a pound. On entering it here, the consignees advanced its price two cents a pound, to bring it up to market value. On appraisal at the Custom-house, the value was fixed at ten cents a pound for a part, and sixteen cents for the rest, in gold. A second appraisement was had, and the appraisement was confirmed. Upon this value the duty was laid. A penalty of 25 per cent. additional duty was also imposed and paid, and then the government seized the goods and brought this suit to forfeit them for an alleged fraudulent undervaluation.

The witnesses for the government, who were merchants here, testified that the appraisement was correct, and that the value of the article was as appraised.

The government also showed that on a previous entry of wool from Matamoras by the same claimants, in March, 1863, the invoice value was six cents a pound, and they added four cents to make market value. They also proved that several similar entries of wool had been made from December, 1862, to June, 1863, by different importers at from 8 to 18 cents a pound.

The defendants proved that the wool was shipped by San Roman not for himself, but as agent for Tomas Benavente, of Zacatecas. They give testimony from Matamoras to show that there was, owing to the disturbed state of things there, no fixed market value for wool, but that the actual value at the time was according to the invoice. They also explained the addition to the entry by saying that there had been a good deal of trouble about invoices at the Custom-houses, and they had raised this invoice because they thought it was safer to make the addition and pay an additional duty than to have any trouble; that they had raised this invoice only two cents because they thought they had added too much before, when they added four cents, and could not make out the market. All the witnesses joined in saying that there was no intention to defraud the revenue either in making the invoice or the entry.

The Judge, after some general remarks to the jury, about the purpose and scope of the revenue laws, proceeded as follows:

In this case there are two charges made against the goods. One is that they were not estimated in the invoice and not entered at their cost in Matamoras; another is that they were not entered at their actual or market value in the principal markets of that country, and it is agreed here that Matamoras is the controlling market for that country. To make these charges good against this wool, it must appear that there was an entry of the goods on the invoice, that the invoice was incorrect, and that that inaccuracy or misstatement arose from an intent to pass these goods at a less rate of duty than the law requires.

This then brings to you two questions: Were these goods on the evidence, purchased in Matamoras, by the consignee, or by this shipper? And if so, is it a case of an attempt to pass the goods at less than their cost? The affidavits made respecting the cost of this wool you have heard read, and you have heard the statements of the parties who shipped it there as to who owned it and whether it was purchased. You will have little difficulty in ascertaining whether or no on the facts this was an attempt to pass the goods, where the goods should be entered on their cost, as having been purchased. If it was a purchase of the goods, then their cost would have been proper enough. If it was not, then you come to the other branch of the case, which is, what was the true market value of the goods in Matamoras?

That brings you then to a simple question of fact in this case, and that is a question which you are to decide and no one else. I shall express to you no opinion whatever, and you will not seek in any words of mine for an intimation on this subject, but you will decide for yourselves from the evidence, this simple question of fact, whether or no these goods were entered at their real market value in Matamoras, at the time they were purchased.

Now, the market value is got at in various ways. In this case, as in all such cases, it is got at by proving a train of similar importations of the same class of articles from the same market, it being properly enough inferred that if various merchants, in various ports of the country, or in one port, and in no way jointly connected, import from a certain city or seaport, at various times during the season, different shipments, by looking at that series of shipments information is obtained as to what was the value of wool, or whatever the article may be, at the port of exportation. And so you have had before you in this case various importations and their values. You will look at them, at the article itself, at the period of time which elapsed, and from all the evidence draw your conclusions upon this point.

Then you have, besides, the statements of witnesses produced before you. You have the opinions of the appraisers here, and of Mr. Coggill, the merchant appraiser. That has been commented upon by counsel on both sides, and you will give it such weight as you may think it entitled to, bearing in mind that the question is, what was the value, the fair buying and selling price of wool of this class in Matamoras at that time. On the other side, you have had the testimony of Mr. De Babian and Mr. Tellkampf also before you, and you will remember what they have testified. One of them speaks of actual transactions in Matamoras, and you will consider that as having such weight as a sensible man should give to a statement of what was witnessed of actual transactions in a place, as against the opinions of another person largely engaged in the trade. In addition, you have the depositions of Joseph San Roman and Fulgencio San Roman and Mr. Thomas, they being persons in Matamoras. You will look at their means of information—you will look at what they said, at the fullness of their statements, at their probable bias in this case, at their probable likelihood to tell the whole truth; and taking all this evidence together, form your opinions as to whether or no the price at which this wool was entered was the actual fair buying and selling price of wool of this class at this time in Matamoras. If you are satisfied that the invoice, as originally made up, stated the fair value of the wool, then that is the end of the case. If you are not, (and as to that point you are judges, and not I,) then you must go further, because the goods were not all entered here at the price in the invoice. The law allows an importer to raise the invoice price, and if this is done, and the raised invoice be the true, actual market value at the place of exportation, then that satisfies the law.

And so you will be brought perhaps to go on further and say, not whether six cents, but whether eight cents was the market value. I am asked to charge you and can charge you that if you believe that the consignee in entering the goods added two cents to the invoiced value of the wool, not because he thought the invoice was not high enough, but as a precaution against having the goods subjected to penal duties and charges of forfeiture by the government appraisers, his acts do not prejudice the question whether the shipper of the goods in stating the value as he did in the invoice, stated it correctly.

If you find upon this evidence, that eight cents a pound was not high enough, that these goods, when they attempted to pass the Custom-house at eight cents, were passed at a lower rate than the real fair market buying and selling price of such an article as this at Matamoras, then you must go further still, and satisfy yourselves whether that arose from an honest mistake on the part of the claimant. That might happen. But the *intent* to pass the Custom-house at less than the proper sum is necessary, in order to warrant a condemnation. Now, accident may happen, and everyone can imagine cases where such a thing might transpire as that goods were undervalued in the papers by honest mistake. Whether this is such a case is a question for you. You are to bear in mind that it is possible to make excuses, and that it is possible for mistakes to happen. Whether this is a bona *fide* case of a mistake, in not having found out what this wool was worth, or whether or no this was an afterthought, produced here to save the goods from forfeiture, is a question for you. But if you do not find, upon the evidence before you, that this case is free from an interest of that kind, and the goods were undervalued, then you must condemn the goods. If you find it was free, although it may have been an undervaluation at eight cents, then you must acquit them.

I am asked, on behalf of the claimant, to charge you that errors in the forms of the Custom-house oaths and entries can have no bearing on the case, unless the jury believe that they are evidence of a fraudulent design. I do not charge you in those words upon that point. The errors in the Custom-house affidavits in this case are material, as showing the design with which this invoice was made up, and you have not the right to say that a Custom-house oath is no oath. An oath made in proceedings under the custom-house law, and at the Custom-house is an oath taken, and it is supposed to be and is in law and in truth as solemn an oath as is taking anywhere. I shall never charge you or any other jury that a Custom-house oath is a mere formality, but I charge you in this case that you are to look to the facts and see what kind of oaths have been made in the case. If you find that oaths have been made here contrary to the facts, and that the party knew at the time he made the oath that it was contrary to the facts, then that has a great weight in determining the amount of credibility that should be given to this man's statements made in his deposition or in any other statement of his.

The District-Attorney requested the court to charge that the affidavit of the clerk attached to the invoice being unexplained, was *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

The court said that if the jury found that the statement of that affidavit was not the fact, they had the right to take into consideration the fact that a false affidavit was made with reference to the shipment of these goods as a circumstance showing the intent with which the invoice was made up.

Counsel for defence stated that the young man was a Spaniard and the affidavit was drawn up by the American Consul, and he in doing so inserted the word "cost," and the young man used it in the sense of "value."

The court said that was an explanation which the jury could accept or not.

The jury found a verdict for the United States, condemning the goods, which were valued at about $34,000.

For the United States, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Allen; for claimants, Mr. Wilcoxson.

The Ketchum Frauds—A Question of Practice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosserlé.

William H. McVickar vs. *Augustus W. Greenleaf et al.*—A few days ago, the plaintiff commenced a suit by summons, and obtained an order for the examination of E. B. Ketchum, the defaulter. The latter is not technically disabled, and probably will not be for several days, from giving testimony in civil actions.

The order was obtained on the affidavit of Mr. McVickar, setting forth the reasons for the examination, that they might not be deprived of the benefit of the testimony.

The counsel for the defendants said he appeared for some half dozen persons to oppose the proceedings and to have the order vacated. He contended that it was irregular, inasmuch as there was no issue joined, and his clients did not know the cause of action. The proceeding was wholly under section 391 of the Code, which said nothing about conditional examination. He cited the cases in 3d Sandford, 718, and 16th Abbott, 1, in support of his points.

It was claimed by the counsel for the plaintiffs that since the amendment of 1863 to section 339 of the Code, proceedings of this kind were entirely similar and fell within the same rules as *de bene esse* examinations. The case in second Sanford, 667, was cited as bearing on the present. If the examination were had it could be read at the trial, subject to having irrelevant statements stricken out, and if the defendants were aggrieved they had a remedy in an appeal from the order and in objecting on the reading. Further, it seemed that the opposition was made rather to prevent the testimony being taken than from the fear of imposition on the witness from the lack of legal advice.

The court took the papers and adjourned the matter until Wednesday next.

Mr. Bangs for the plaintiff and Mr. Laroche for defendants.

The Libel Suit Against the Editors of the Sunday Mercury—Trial Postponed to the November Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—OCT. 23.

Before Justice Barbour.

Max Maretzek vs. *Cauldwell & Whitney.*—This is an action for alleged libel, wherein the plaintiff claims damages in the sum of $50,000. The case come on in its regular order on the calendar yesterday, when Mr. Hall, counsel for the defendants, made a motion to have the trial postponed for the reason that the plaintiff had not served on the defendants the copy of an order as had been directed by the court.

The Court—I have directed no order in the action. When the case, No. 2, came up last week, I directed that it should be postponed until this morning, for the purpose of seeing whether the proposed stipulations between counsel would be carried out.

Mr. Hall—Well, Your Honor, we wish an order which will prohibit the plaintiff from further insisting that this suit, No. 2, shall be pressed for trial, before the suit, No. 1, is reached on the calendar and properly disposed of.

Mr. Judah—Counsel for the plaintiff said there was no good reason why suit No. 2 could not be disposed of before suit No. 1; they were both for the same cause of action, although No. 2 was, as to the grievances complained of, of a more aggravating nature. The proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, notwithstanding the notice they had had by the commencement of the first suit, kept on adding insult to injury, and in every possible manner had sought to injure the plaintiff, by publishing libelous matter in their columns week after week.

The court said when the cause No. 2 was called in its regular order on the calendar a few days since, he put it over until to-day, in the belief that counsel would, in the meantime, agree upon what parts of the pleadings should be stricken